The CRISIS

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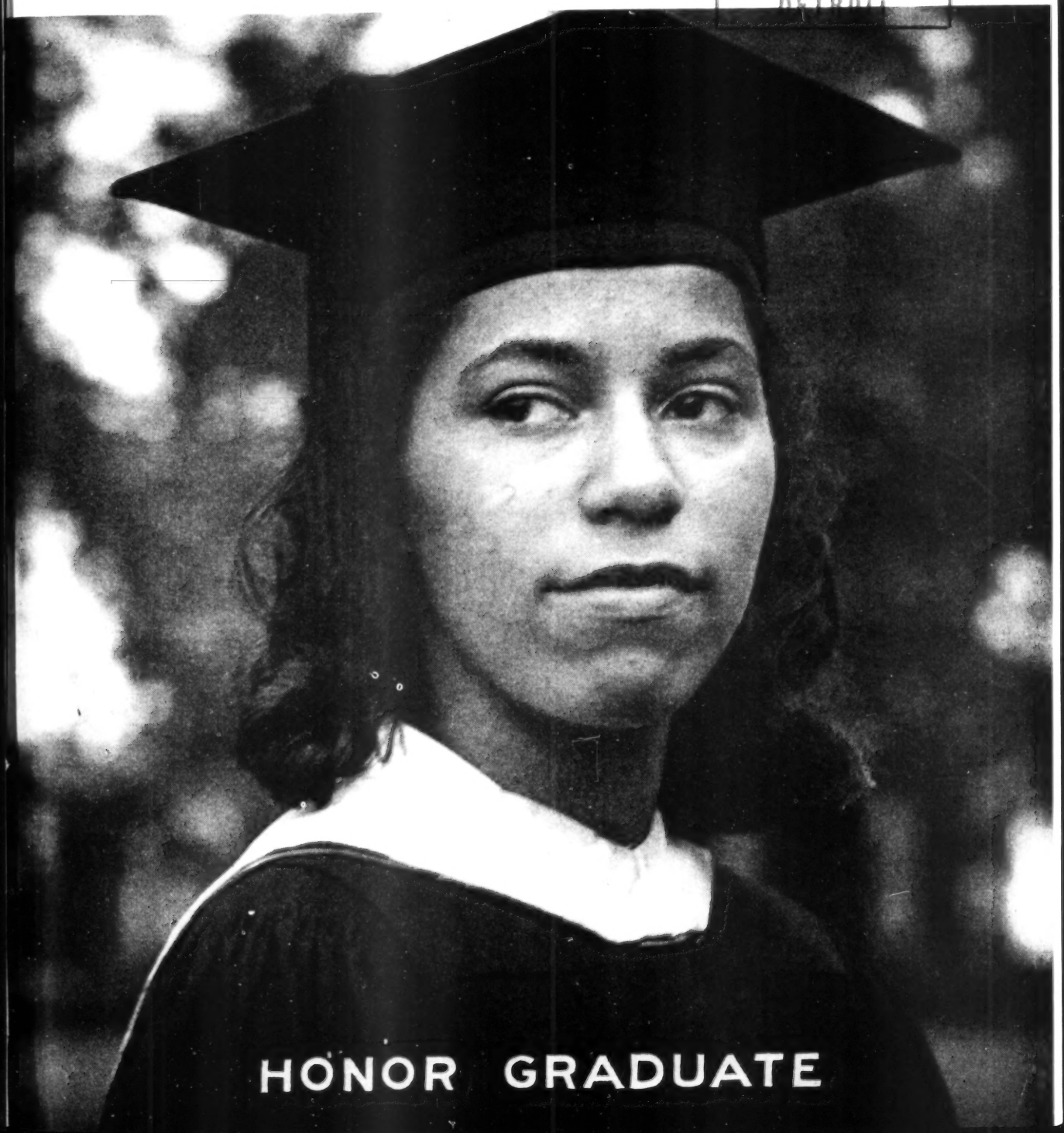

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Vol. 53, No. 8 Whole Number 428

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THE CRISIS *was founded in* 1910 *and is the official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It is published monthly at* 20 *West* 40*th Street, New York* 18, *N. Y., by the Crisis Publishing Co., Inc., Dr. Louis T. Wright, president; Walter White, secretary; and Mrs. Lillian A. Alexander, treasurer. The subscription price is* $1.50 *a year or* 15 *cents a copy. Foreign subscriptions* $1.75. *The date of expiration of each subscription is printed on the wrapper. When the subscription is due a blue renewal blank is enclosed. The address of a subscription may be changed as often as desired, but both the old and new address must be given and two weeks' notice is necessary. Manuscripts and drawings relating to colored people are desired. They must be accompanied by return postage, and while* THE CRISIS *uses every care, it assumes no responsibility for their safety in transit. Entered as second class matter November* 2, 1910, *at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March* 3, 1879.

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HERE AND ON THE WAY

THE COVER pictures Miss Radia Hall, who graduated "with high honor" in June from the Delaware State College, Dover, Delaware. The photograph is by G. Marshall Wilson of Philadelphia, Pa.

DR. ARTHUR PAUL DAVIS, who writes our guest editorials (page 233) this month, is professor of English at Howard university. Dr. Davis is a frequent contributor to our pages. His last *Crisis* article, "The Menace of 'Education'," August, 1931, stirred up considerable debate. He also writes a column of weekly comment for the Norfolk *Journal and Guide* under the title, "With a Grain of Salt."

DR. W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS' ("The Future and Function of the Negro Private College," page 234) educational ideas have been the subject of much controversy. They have provoked endless debate from his first clash with the late Booker T. Washington over industrial education down to his Howard commencement address of 1930, in which he suggested a new orientation for Negro higher education.

Formerly professor of sociology at Atlanta university, Dr. Du Bois is now director of special research for the NAACP. His new book, *The World and Africa*, has been announced for fall publication by the Viking press.

IN CONNECTION with our annual educational survey (page 237) we quote a still applicable paragraph from "The Year in Higher Education," from our July, 1924, issue: "Interesting indirect commentary on the higher education of Negroes is shown by the annual compilation of *The Crisis*. In early years we tried to name all graduates of high schools and colleges. Then we left out high schools and for the Negro colleges gave numbers only because there were so many. Today we resort to blind numbers for all save those who have made distinguished records in the larger institutions."

OUR SEPTEMBER ISSUE will carry a few college pictures left over from the educational number and a picture layout of the Negro veteran-students at the University of Michigan by Martha McMillan.

We have also scheduled for September:

★ Dr. W. Montague Cobb's testimony before the U. S. Senate Committee on Education and Labor on the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill (S. 1606)

★ A report on the role of the Negro voter in the recent Georgia primaries

★ George Padmore's "Trusteeship: The New Imperialism"

★ Eliot L. Wagner's short story, "An American Artist"

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College and School News

Emiline V. Hall, A.B., University of Pittsburgh

The fourth interdenominational summer school for ministers and religious workers, under the auspices of the Conference of Virginia Negro Colleges on Rural Life, was held at VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE June 17-July 26.

H. I. Fontellio-Nanton, graduate assistant of the school of journalism, UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, and editor of the new picture magazine *Eyes*, was recipient of the Sigma Delta Chi award for outstanding work in the field of journalism and a special citation for outstanding achievement. Mr. Fontellio-Nanton also completed work for his Ph.D. in June.

Commencement exercises were held at DELAWARE STATE COLLEGE June 3. Bishop David Henry Sims delivered the address; while the baccalaureate sermon was preached by the Rev. Earl H. Crampton, district superintendent of the Philadelphia district of the Methodist church, on June 2. Twenty-one graduates received bachelor's degrees.

Seventy-ninth annual commencement exercises were held at BARBER-SCOTIA COLLEGE June 4, with Dr. Rex Stowers Clements, president of the Board of Christian Education, Presbyterian church, as principal speaker. Baccalaureate speaker was Dr. E. Fay

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Campbell, director of the divsion of higher education, of the same board. President L. S. Cozart has announced that the rating committee of the State Board of Public Instruction has granted the college a standard four-year rating, which entitles students desiring to teach to receive a class A certificate.

The summer school at ALABAMA STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE was run in three divisions this summer, one each in Montgomery, Mobile, and Birmingham.

Baccalaureate services were held at the CHEYNEY STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE May 26, with Dr. John Moore, associate dean of men of Swarthmore, as the speaker; while the commencement exercises were held May 28, with the Hon. Jane M. Bolin, justice, domestic relations court, New York, as speaker.

A contract for the location at FISK UNIVERSITY of a veterans guidance center has been recently signed by the university and the Veterans Administration in Washington. F. A. Cabell, of Louisville, Ky., was appointed director.

Eight seniors and four juniors have been elected to membership in Sigma Upsilon Pi, Fisk honor society for students with outstanding academic records.

The honorary degree of doctor of divinity was conferred upon dean William J. Faulkner of the university by the Theological Seminary of the University of Chicago at its commencement June 13. Rev. Faulkner was dean of men at Fisk from 1934 to 1942, when he became dean of the memorial chapel. He is widely known to student groups throughout the country as a lecturer on race relations, religion, and Negro folklore.

Speaker at the annual baccalaureate services at SHAW UNIVERSITY, was Dr. W. Abner Brown, pastor of the Metropolitan Baptist church, New York City.

Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, delivered the annual commencement address. Honorary doctor of divinity degrees were conferred upon Rev. Charles Poindexter Harris of Plainfield, N. J., and the Rev. John Lee Tilley of Saint Augustine, Florida, president of the Florida Normal and Industrial College.

President Robert P. Daniel has announced receipt of a $40,000 grant from the General Education Board for ex-

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pansion and development of the university library.

Conversion work on Tupper hall has been completed and the former gymnasium turned into a well-appointed dormitory at a cost of $40,000. Built in 1906, Tupper was used until 1937 as an industrial arts hall, and from then until the remodeling this year, as a gymnasium.

Norman M. Thomas of New York City was commencement speaker at JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY May 20. Baccalaureate sermon was preached on May 19 by Dr. Clem E. Beninger, president of the board of trustees of the university.

The summer school, under the direction of W. C. Donnell, opened June 3 with a record-breaking enrollment of 411 students, ninety-eight of whom are veterans pursuing summer work.

The university has achieved the distinction of being featured in two weekly and one monthly program over the local ABC, MBS, and NBC stations.

Annie D. Day, A.B., North Carolina State

WAYNE UNIVERSITY, Detroit, Michigan, held its first annual workshop on problems in intergroup relations in teacher education June 24-August 2.

Dr. Herman G. Canady, head of the psychology department at WEST VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE, has been appointed a visiting lecturer to schools and colleges by the American Friends Service Committee. He is scheduled to visit institutions in Pennsylvania, New

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Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, scheduled to deliver the fifty-first annual commencement address, could not appear because of the railroad strike. Both Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune were recipients of honorary doctor of humanities degrees.

The college reports a record-breaking enrollment for its summer sessions, which began June 10. The ten-week summer school had two terms of five weeks each, the period of June 10-July 13, and July 15-August 17.

First prize in the tuberculosis essay contest for Negro colleges and high school students, conducted each year by the college and the West Virginia Tuberculosis and Health Association, was won by students of West Virginia college and the teacher-training high school. First prize of $15 in the college division went to Ida Westbrook and Constance J. Wallace, respectively. First prize in the high school division went to Caroline A. Hamblin.

On June 17-29 the college was host to two workshops. Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, chief, office of Negro health work, United States Public Health Service, conducted a health education workshop; the other was a workshop in communication.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, director of special research, NAACP, delivered the seventy-first commencement address (See p. 234) at KNOXVILLE COLLEGE June 10; while Dr. Wm. Lloyd Imes, president of the college, preached the annual baccalaureate sermon on June 9. More than thirty graduates received their degrees.

VIRGINIA UNION UNIVERSITY conferred honorary doctor of divinity degrees upon Rev. B. H. Hester, pastor of the Shiloh Baptist church, Fredericksburg, Va.; Rev. C. L. Franklin, pastor of the Mount Lebanon Baptist church, Brooklyn, N. Y.; and Rev. J. L. Horace, pastor of the Monumental Baptist church, Chicago; at its forty-seventh annual commencement. Mrs. Amelia J. Felton, Portsmouth, Va., received a citation.

The board of trustees of TOUGALOO COLLEGE has adopted an expansion program, including curriculum changes, increase in faculty salaries, and the employment of additional instructors.

Graduation exercises were held at DOWNINGTOWN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL June 13. Part of the program featured the 18th original pageant prepared by Mr. Lemmon and a faculty committee. Twenty seniors received diplomas.

Dr. Felton G. Clark, president of Southern university, delivered the ad-

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dress at the eightieth anniversary commencement of LINCOLN UNIVERSITY (Mo.) June 3; while the baccalaureate sermon was preached June 2 by Rev. G. Charles Gray, pastor of the Westminister Congregational church, Kansas City, Mo. Master of arts degrees in education were awarded to Louise Monetta McNair, St. Louis, and Howell B. Goins, Webster Grove, Mo.

Highlighting the commencement was president Sherman D. Scruggs' announcement of the establishment of the Robert S. Abbott memorial scholarship in journalism in the school of journalism. The grant, amounting to $400, and the first of its kind to ever be made by a Negro newspaper, was made by the Robert S. Abbott Publishing Company through its president, John H. Sengstacke.

Factors which will be considered by the school of journalism in choosing the winner are scholastic work (at least a B average) during the first two or more years of college, character, and aptitude for journalistic work. The first scholarship will be awarded during the summer.

The university summer school reported one of the largest registrations in its history. More than four hundred students were in attendance, nearly one third of whom were veterans. Intersession summer school, conducted exclusively for Missouri teachers, enrolled forty-two students.

In anticipation of a large fall enrollment, President Sherman D. Scruggs had all members of the student body who planned to register in September to declare their intentions in writing to the registrar's office by July 1.

Miss Pauline Clay, former art student at Lincoln, contributes a painting, "Carter's Little Filling Station," to the new high-school civics text, *Living in Our Communities* (Scott, Foresman). The original, done at Lincoln in 1944, was in oil and while on exhibit at Atlanta university attracted the attention of *Time* magazine.

Director Forrester B. Washington of the ATLANTA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK has announced the 1945-46 session as the most successful in the twenty-six-year history of the school. Fifty graduates received master of social work degrees, an all time high. In addition nine other graduates were awarded the professional certificate. Twenty of the graduates went into social work in advance of graduation, while the others are being recommended for positions.

First annual alumni dinner of the school in five years was held at the Vendome hotel May 22. Director Forrester B. Washington was the principal speaker.

One hundred and forty-four degrees were awarded on June 2 at the seventy-seventh commencement exercises of ATLANTA UNIVERSITY. The commencement address was delivered by the Rt. Rev. John Moore Walker, bishop of the diocese of Atlanta. The joint baccalaureate services of the university system were addressed by Dr. Vernon Johns, distinguished clergyman and educator of Farmville, Va.

The summer school reported an enrollment of 1,476 students, a record, according to figures released by the office of the director, John P. Whittaker. Of the *enrolés*, 752 were graduate and 724 undergraduate students. This registration is an increase of nearly twenty-five percent over the 1945 figures for the same period.

Miss Mary E. Turner, 1945 graduate of the school of library service, has been awarded a library service fellowship by the University of Michigan for the period July 1, 1946-June 30, 1947. The fellowship will help Miss Turner, a high-ranking student in her class, to work for the A. M. L. S. degree while serving in a position in the general library at the University of Michigan.

Seventy-ninth commencement exercises of MOREHOUSE COLLEGE were held June 4. The twenty-one graduates were addressed by John W. Davis, president of West Virginia State College, one of Morehouse's most distinguished alumni. Dr. Carter G. Woodson, eminent historian, was honored at the exercises with the degree of doctor of letters.

President Benjamin E. Mays has announced the appointment of Samuel W. Williams of Dermott, Arkansas, to the faculty of the school of religion. A graduate of Morehouse in 1937, Mr. Williams earned his B. D. degree at Howard in 1941, and his M. A. in philosophy at the same institution in 1942.

Second annual Baptist ministers' institute, sponsored jointly by the college and the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist convention, was held on the campus July 2-5.

Two recent distinctions won by president Benjamin E. Mays have been inclusion of his sermon, "The Inescapable Christ," in the 1946 anthology, *Best Sermons* (Harper); and participation in the *Look* magazine forum (May 28), conducted by William Kosta, on "What is the Greatest Lack in Our American School Systems?"

Dr. Goodrich C. White, president of Emory university, was speaker at the SPELMAN COLLEGE commencement.

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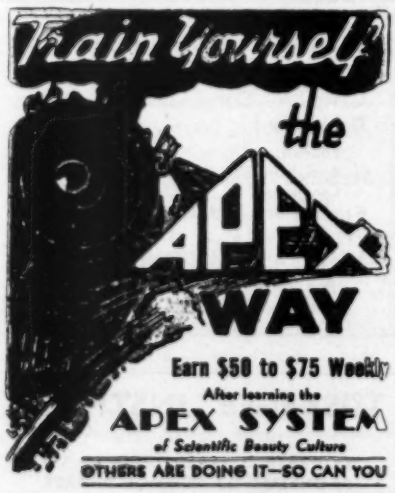

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Editorials

A New Emphasis on Scholarship

THAT our Negro schools have had a phenomenal growth in the short period of their existence, the most casual reader of this "35th Annual Educational Number" of *The Crisis* can easily see. Our colleges are turning out graduates in practically all of the academic fields, and turning them out in great numbers. With the present influx of GI students, our schools are taxed to their utmost limits, and for the next three or four years they will simply be pouring out Negro graduates.

We are getting the *quantity;* a college degree is almost as common among us as a grammar school certificate was forty years ago. But what about the *quality* of these students we are sending into the world? Are they thoroughly educated? Are they scholars?

If this question were asked of the professors in Negro schools, ninety-nine per cent, we are certain, would answer no. Our schools, they feel, are grinding out sub-standard graduates. National tests would corroborate this opinion.

We who work in Negro colleges are appalled at the laziness, the indifference, and the often open antagonism to strict scholarship which we find. We are appalled at the utilitarian attitude towards learning which far too many of our students (and unfortunately some of our administrators) take. Above all we are shocked at the lack of intellectual curiosity, the dearth of creative thinking even among many of our best students. Of course, there are exceptions in every school to this blanket charge, but there are not enough exceptions. Our general level of scholarship is alarmingly low.

Naturally there are reasons for this condition. The two most obvious are the low educational level of our students and the low financial status of our schools. A majority of students in Negro colleges come from sub-standard primary and secondary schools. And only a few Negro colleges have sufficient income to carry on a reasonably adequate program of higher education. For instance, the 1937-38 U. S. Department of Education *Biennial Survey* showed that Harvard University *alone* had an educational income larger than the 100 Negro colleges listed in that work. As a consequence, Negro higher education is sub-standard in buildings, libraries, faculty, laboratories, and all the other things money can buy.

We could give other reasons for this inferiority, but these two are important enough to be extenuating. Admitting, however, that they are extenuating, we still feel that our scholarship is disgracefully low—much lower than it need be. And we cannot afford to have it remain at that level. There is far too great a need for scholars at the present time for us to be turning out shoddy products.

Granted that we do have sub-standard facilities and students, there are things which the Negro colleges can do to raise the level of scholarship. First of all, they can at least demand the best performance possible out of its present students, a thing which they are certainly not doing now.

Second, since there are now far too many students for the available schools, the Negro colleges can do what they have never been able to afford before: rigidly select their students.

And, third, they must make up their minds that high scholarship is the main objective of all education. They must not be fooled by any spurious and untested theories of the "ultra-progressives." They must learn that nothing takes the place of thorough knowledge in one's given field. And the schools must indoctrinate its students on this score. An appeal to race is always bad, but our schools must convince their students, that if for racial reasons only, a superior performance is expected of them.

All of this may sound like a sour note in an issue given over to the recognition of our recent Negro graduates. We feel, however, that since our schools have grown so rapidly in size and influence they are now ready for full maturity. With a new emphasis on scholarship, at least a few of them will be ready to take their places beside the great American colleges.

Teacher Shortage: Mixed Evil

AT a recent meeting of the NEA in New York City, it was disclosed that the public schools of America have lost over 500,000 teachers since 1942. To make bad matters worse, the enrollment in teachers' colleges has steadily declined. In 1920, twenty-two per cent of all college students were enrolled in teachers' colleges. Last year only seven per cent were in those institutions.

The reasons for this condition are obvious: the low salary which the average teacher gets, and the low esteem in which Americans in general hold the teaching profession. As a consequence, many teachers got out of the field during the war while they could, and the better students in our colleges have turned to more lucrative professions.

Perhaps we are congenitally optimistic, but we can see bright threads of silver in this dark picture. This shortage is not an unmixed evil. It will take some sort of minor cataclysm to awaken the average American to the importance of education. When Mr. and Mrs. John Citizen suddenly realize that there are no teachers in their community for little Johnny, they will probably become excited enough about it to see their school board and write their congressman. These latter personages, thinking about their own jobs, may be moved to raise salaries and in other ways make teaching into the desirable profession it should be.

Personally, we wish the picture were darker, for the sake of its ultimate effect. In spite of all our propaganda to the contrary, very few, if any, major countries have as poor and uneven an educational system as ours. It is interesting to note that Russia, our greatest rival for world power, spends $13,000,000,000 or twenty per cent of its national income on education; with all of our wealth, we spend $3,000,000,000 or *two* per cent.

The Future and Function of the Private Negro College[1]

By W. E. Burghardt Du Bois

Will Negro private colleges become state schools or disappear? If they continue, what should be their function? How are they to be supported? Answers to these and other questions are found in this illuminating article by one of America's keenest thinkers

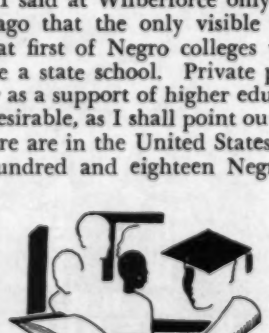
WE all know the main lines of the rise of Negro education in the United States: after a desperate and sporadic struggle to finance and maintain Negro schools, resulting in several schools among free Negroes north and south and in two schools of higher training before the Civil War, there came after emancipation, a mass demand for popular education unequalled by any other group in world history. Of how that demand was met I wrote forty years ago in the *Souls of Black Folk*:

> Through the shining trees that whisper before me as I write, I catch glimpses of a boulder of New England granite, covering a grave, which graduates of Atlanta University have placed there, with this inscription:
>
> In grateful memory of their former teacher and friend and of the unselfish life he lived, and the noble work he wrought; that they, their children, and their children's children might be blessed.
>
> This was the gift of New England to the freed Negro; not alms, but a friend; not cash, but character. It was not and is not money these seething millions want, but love and sympathy, the pulse of hearts beating with red blood;—a gift which today only their own kindred and race can bring to the masses, but which once saintly souls brought to their favored children in the crusade of the sixties, that finest thing in American history, and one of the few things untainted by sordid greed and cheap vainglory. The teachers in these institutions came not to keep the Negroes in their place, but to raise them out of the defilement of the places where slavery had wallowed them. The colleges they founded were social settlements; homes where the best of the sons of the freedmen came in close and sympathetic touch with the best traditions of New England. They lived and ate together, studied and worked, hoped and harkened in the dawning light. In actual formal content their curriculum was doubtless old-fashioned, but in educational power it was supreme, for it was the contact of living souls.

Since those days these colleges have gone through various transitions. For a while they had to support themselves by contributions chiefly from the missionary funds of Northern churches and from federal funds which Negroes provided. Then for twenty-five years they tried to raise larger sums from philanthropists, often from prosperous sons of the original teachers and founders. Later the colored colleges turned toward the state for aid. Today the private institutions are facing the fact that unless they receive increased contributions, not now in sight, and these funds reach large figures, they must either close or become fully state schools.

I have in many cases urged that the state must in the future support and control higher education because of its large and increasing cost. The church today carries, or should carry, too heavy a burden of social duties to permit it to continue to support large and increasingly expensive colleges. With almost unanimous action, they are shifting this burden to public appropriation or private philanthropy. This means of course less religious influence in colleges, which has both its good and bad side. I said at Wilberforce only a few years ago that the only visible future for that first of Negro colleges was to become a state school. Private philanthropy as a support of higher education is undesirable, as I shall point out later.

There are in the United States today one hundred and eighteen Negro colleges giving from one to four years of college work. Thirty-six of these are supported by government funds, chiefly from the United States and the states. Eighty-two are supported by private organizations. In 1940 these colleges were attended by about 45,000 students and 28,000 of these were in schools of A or B grading, meaning that they were doing fairly efficient college work.



Source of Income

These colleges receive considerably more than $15 million a year in income of which $9 million goes at least to the private colleges. But the source of this income has been varying in instructive ways during the generation from 1910 to 1940. In 1910, for instance, private institutions received less than a fifth of their income from student fees while today they receive nearly a third from fees; indicating the marked economic progress of Negroes which enables them today to pay a considerable share of the expense of educating their children. When I was at Fisk in the years from 1884 to 1888, there was not a single college student who was able to pay ten per cent of the fees.

The contribution from endowment funds, furnished chiefly by philanthropists has not varied much, ranging from 38 to 46 per cent. There are indications that this source may dwindle in the near future because endowments are not eternal and can only be depended upon for relatively short periods. This is a reversal of our economic beliefs in the nineteenth century. Led on by British capitalism, founded on Negro slavery, we assumed that income from a given batch of invested capital would if rightly administered continue forever. This we now realize is false and evil. Wealth for consumption or future use is no more eternal than the muscle or brain which created it and can only last forever by continuing to take from wages and giving to profit an absolutely unjustifiable share. It is on this fact that the whole argu-

[1] Address delivered at the seventy-first anniversary commencement exercises of Knoxville college, Knoxville, Tennessee, on June 10, 1946.

ment for more equitable distribution of production rests. Consequently we see endowments of all sorts dwindling, and richly endowed institutions continually appealing for more funds. Three-fourths of my communications from Harvard since my graduation in 1890, have been appeals for contributions.

But the most serious fact is that while the private institutions got nearly one-half their support from gifts in 1910, they got only a fifth of that support from gifts in 1940. What now are these institutions going to do? Some of them have begun to turn and are turning increasingly to state aid. Of the sixteen leading private Negro colleges Tuskegee, Wilberforce, and probably Lincoln (Pennsylvania) are doubtless going to get their income increasingly from the state. Certain of the smaller church schools such as Clark, Paine, Morris Brown and Shaw, cannot hope for larger contributions from the church and must, therefore, explore other methods of support.

Atlanta university, as a graduate school, has adequate funds from endowment just now to meet its present needs but it will not have twenty years from now for an expanding future. There are certain other schools such as Talladega, Morehouse, Dillard, Fisk, Knoxville and Virginia Union which were formerly church schools, but have already outgrown that support and the problem of their future is serious. Xavier will, of course, continue to be supported by the Catholic Church for reasons not entirely educational.

Are Institutions Worth Saving?

Two questions, therefore, present themselves: are these institutions worth saving? Especially, is this last group of six private institutions without adequate or any church suport worth saving or is this their fate either to become state schools or disappear?

First it is clear that they cannot hope for support from miscellaneous and philanthropic gifts and this would be undesirable even if it were possible. Education is not and should not be a private philanthropy; it is a public service and whenever it becomes merely a gift of the rich it is in danger. Probably the greatest threat to American education today is the fact that its great and justly celebrated private institutions are supported mainly by their rich graduates: Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Princeton together with smaller institutions like Amherst and Williams are increasingly looked upon as belonging to a certain class in American society: the class of the rich, well-to-do employers, whose interests are more or less openly opposed to those of the laboring millions. It is because of this unfortunate situation that the clear unhampered study of the industrial process and of economic science has made so little progress in the United States at a time when the critical situation of the modern world calls desperately for such knowledge and teaching.

In the same way and for something of the same reasons the state institutions are often inhibited from development of the economic and social sciences because of political influence and because of wealth and class working through politics. But here is the hope of the democratic process; as democracy replaces oligarchy in industry, concurrently, the social and educational work of the state will improve in object and method. We can see evidence of this in state universities like Wisconsin and Michigan. On the other hand in southern states like Texas, the State University has been the football of the oil interests. Negro state colleges were a generation ago hot-beds of graft for white politicians; only in the last ten years have they been able to begin to develop a decent educational program.

In the long interim, while the state is gathering strength and democratic authority for its educational duties, and perhaps long after that, may not there be a field in the private college for a certain educational leadership and individuality? And particularly in a distinct social group, like that of the American Negro, may there not be a peculiar function for the Negro private colleges which no other social organ could fill There would certainly seem to be a distinct place in the educational world for some private institutions whose support is such that they would be free to teach what they thought ought to be taught, particularly in the critical and developing field of social investigation.

If this is true of colleges in general, it is equally true for the same and additional reasons in the Negro college. We American Negroes are not simply Americans, or simply Negroes. We form a minority group in a great vast conglomerated land and a minority group which by reason of its efforts during the last two generations has made extraordinary and gratifying progress. But in the making of this progress, in the working together of peoples belonging to this group, in the patterns of thinking which they have had to follow and the memories which they shared, they have built-up a distinct and unique culture, a body of habit, thought and adjustment which they cannot escape because it is in the marrow of their bones and which they ought not to ignore because it is the only path to a successful future.

Definition of Culture

What is a culture? It is a careful Knowledge of the Past out of which the group as such has emerged: in our case a knowledge of African history and social development—one of the richest and most intriguing which the world has known. Our history in America, north, south and Carribean, has been an extraordinary one which we must know to understand ourselves and our world. The experience through which our ancestors have gone for four hundred years is part of our bone and sinew whether we know it or not. The methods which we evolved for opposing slavery and fighting prejudice are not to be forgotten, but learned for our own and others' instruction. We must understand the differences in social problems between Africa, the West Indies, South and Central America, not only among the Negroes but those affecting Indians and other minority groups. Plans for the future of our group must be built on a base of our problems, our dreams and frustrations; they cannot stem from empty air or successfully be based on the experiences of others alone. The problem of our children is distinctive: when shall a colored child learn of the color line? At home, at school or suddenly on the street? What shall we do in art and literature? Shall we seek to ignore our background and graft ourselves on a culture which does not wholly admit us, or build anew on that marvellous African art heritage, one of the world's greatest as all critics now admit? Whence shall our drama come, from ourselves today or from Shakespeare in the English seventeenth century.

Many Negroes do not realize this. In their haste to become Americans, their desire not to be peculiar or segregated in mind or body, they try to escape their cultural heritage and the body of experience which they themselves have built-up. This is the reason that there is always a certain risk in taking a colored student from his native environment and transplanting him suddenly to a northern school. He may adjust himself, he may through the help of his own social group in the neighborhood of this school successfully

COMMENCEMENT—*At Atlanta university baccalaureate, reading from left, President Florence Read, Spelman; President Benjamin Mays, Morehouse; Dr. Vernon Johns, Farmville, Va., baccalaureate speaker; and president Rufus E. Clement, Atlanta. Honor graduates at Morgan, Alonza Johnson and Martha Gover.*

achieve an education through the facilities offered. On the other hand he may meet peculiar frustration and in the end be unable to achieve success in the new environment or fit into the old.

For these and analogous reasons I am convinced that there is a place and a continuing function for the small Negro college. This is additional reason that this college should have a certain kind of independent support. If a number of small colleges with one or less than two hundred students with a carefully selected faculty and clearly conceived methods and ideals could survive in America, they might have unusual opportunity to fill a great need and to do a work which no other agency could do so well. They would not be subservient to the dominant wealth of the country; they would not be under the control of politics in a state now directed for the most part at present by prejudiced persons guided by a definite ideal of racial discrimination.

Method of Support

The question then comes: how can such schools be supported and what would their program be? It was estimated in that very excellent *National Survey of Higher Education of Negroes* made by the United States Office of Education in 1940 that the cost of educating a student in a small private college was about $452 a year in addition to housing and board. If we put this total cost at $900, it would probably be true that Negro students could pay from one-fourth to a third of this cost. At $600 a student a small college then would cost $120,000 a year to which must be added something for buildings, grounds, a broad program of free scholarships and other items of administration which might bring the total cost to $150,000. Extra gifts for buildings, emergencies, and scholarships might still come from church, liberal donors or even the state; the main source of current maintenance must be the organized alumni.

How now could a small college raise $150,000 outside of what the students pay? There is, of course, but one method and that is for the alumni and the local constituency of the college to tax themselves for this amount. A college with two thousand graduates could raise this sum rather easily if each graduate gave $100 a year not as a pledge but as an actual payment. This amounts to two dollars a week. If the college had only one thousand graduates it would amount to four dollars a week, I say "tax" and I mean tax: a payment as regular and recognized as just as compulsory as any tax.

The question comes, therefore, could the graduates of such colleges be made to see vividly enough the necessity of their continued existence so that they would be willing to tax themselves to this considerable amount. I believe it would be possible but only possible if this kind of contribution was lifted out of the class of ordinary miscellaneous giving to which we are so used and stressed throughout the college course as an absolute necessity for the maintenance of independent methods of education. This would be an innovation. I am not sure that we have in our student body today and our body of graduates the guts for any such real sacrifice. We are used to being educated for nothing and expecting praise for giving our valuable time. We pay on the nail for spring clothes, automobiles, and golf clubs, but for a college training? I do not know.

Aims and Program

What now should such a college be and what should it do? It should in the first place be small. We should get rid of the idea of bigness which permeates American ideals. A college of two thousand students is an entirely different kind of institution from a college of one hundred students. The success and marked success of Fisk and Talladega and Atlanta and similar institutions in earlier years was the fact that their college department consisted of a small number of students brought into direct contact for long periods with able teachers. When I first went to Atlanta University to teach there were only twenty-five students in college and the whole college department at Fisk during my undergraduate days consisted of less than twenty persons. What is needed for efficient education of youth is individual attention, close acquaintaceship with their fellows and that skilled guidance that only can be gotten in the small college.

Secondly, this college must have a carefully selected faculty; its president must be not a financier and collector of funds but an educational administrator capable of laying down an educational program and selecting the people who can carry it out. The teachers in such a college must be scholars and gentlemen; scholars in the sense of having direct and careful acquaintanceship with modern science and gentlemen in the sense of knowing and practicing the highest canons of good taste and conduct. The curricu-

(Continued on page 254)

Howell Goins
M. A.
Lincoln (Mo.)

Orison R. Aggrey
Highest honors
Hampton

Alta M. King
Highest honors
Tennessee A. & I.

Louis J. Bernard
Highest honors
Dillard

Joseph L. Henry
Highest honors
Howard, Dentistry

Elizabeth Z. Turner
Highest honors
Virginia Union

The American Negro In College

1945-1946

THE CRISIS presents its thirty-fifth annual educational number containing information and statistics from Negro and mixed colleges and universities for the scholastic year 1945-1946.

In presenting this survey we again remind our readers that it is only a partial picture of the Negro college student and the Negro college graduate. *The Crisis* does not assert that every graduate is included. We do not have either the staff or the funds to make a complete survey. The information set forth here has been volunteered by registrars, individuals, the students themselves and their relatives. Many graduates, it seems, prefer not to be counted, and many attend relatively obscure colleges tucked away here and there. They do not speak up and no one knows that they have attended college and been graduated. Many graduates, too, will not send their information or photographs until the education number is published. Many schools do not send replies to our questionnaires. Thirteen colored and fifteen white schools did not reply this year.

It must also be borne in mind that many of the larger northern and western colleges and universities do not keep statistics of their students by race. Among these are Cornell, University of Minnesota, Wayne, University of Pennsylvania, and University of Buffalo. The registrar of the University of Buffalo, for instance, writes that we are "glad to say that we make no distinction between Negro and white students in our admission policy." Information from these institutions is volunteered, usually by the students themselves or their friends, and cannot be considered official.

It is also interesting to note the steady growth in the number of Negro college graduates since *The Crisis* first began keeping this record through its annual educational numbers in 1912. From an estimated three college graduates during the period 1820-1829 the figure had grown by 1945 to 4,145. Here are estimates of the number of graduates between 1820 and 1919:

1820-1829	3
1830-1849	7
1850-1859	12
1860-1869	44
1870-1879	313
1880-1889	738
1890-1899	1,126
1900-1909	1,613
1910-1919	2,861

During the years in which *The Crisis* has kept special records, there have been the following graduates (this does not include graduate degrees):

1912	163
1913	156

Geraldine M. McIver
Highest honors
Florida N. & I.

Anne E. Price
Highest honors
Stowe

James F. Reese
Highest honors
Knoxville

Kathryn E. Bryan
Highest honors
Lemoyne

Velma H. Foley
Highest honors
Houston

Charlesetta Bedford
Highest honors
Louisiana N. & I.

Yvonne Smith
Magna cum laude
Howard

Vivian Scott
Magna cum laude
Howard, Music

Gwendolyn Hackley
Magna cum laude
Howard

Elmira J. Tucker
Magna cum laude
Howard

Gloria B. Foster
Magna cum laude
Howard

Malcolm E. West
Magna cum laude
Howard

1914	250
1915	281
1916	338
1917	455
1918	384
1919	373
1920	364
1921	461
1922	552
1923	517
1924	675
1925	752
1926	1,300
1927	1,107
1928	1,464
1929	2,160
1930	2,071
1931	1,980
1932	2,123
1933	2,548
1934	1,345
1935	1,913
1936	1,932
1937	2,241
1938	3,079
1939	3,467
1940	3,913
1941	5,164
1942	4,353
1943	3,756
1944	4,059
1945	4,145

The figures this year indicate that the grand total of all graduates from all institutions is 4,413.

Of the schools making direct returns, we have a record of 53,030 students enrolled. Howard university continues to have the largest enrollment among Negro colleges, with 5,000. One hundred and sixty were graduated with the bachelor degree, 47 with a master's degree, and 150 with professional degrees. Ten of the schools reporting had more than 1,000 students enrolled.

Atlanta university, a graduate school, had an enrollment of 309 and 120 were graduated with master's degrees. Twenty-four received the B. S. in library science.

Meharry Medical college enrolled 520. Sixty graduates received the M.D. degree, 21 finished dentistry, 1 anesthesia, 4 clinical laboratory technology, 15 dental assistant and technician, 4 dental hygiene, and 21 nursing.

The largest enrollment of colored students in mixed colleges reporting was in Indiana university, which had 287. University of Kansas was second with 152. Ohio State university graduated the largest number, with 22.

According to our information, there are ten doctors of philosophy.

Detailed information and statistics:

Howard reports the following honor graduates: magna cum laude, Elmira J. Tucker, Norvel Carpenter, Doris May, Gloria Foster, Gwendolyn Hackley, Yvonne Smith, and Malcolm E. West, from the college of liberal arts; Vivian Scott, Magna cum laude, and Evelyn Davidson, summa cum laude, from the school of music; and Lucien Rich, cum laude, from the school of engineering.

Howard conferred honorary degrees upon Norman Manley, LL. D.; Archie Alexander, Eng. D.; and Fred L. Brownlee, L. H. D.

Honor graduate at Fisk was Jean E. Donaldson, magna cum laude.

Highest honor graduates at Clark college were Anna M. Rice and Bertha McAdams. Highest honor graduate at North Carolina college was Brooklyn McMillan; at Georgia State, Norman I Gadson; at Bishop college, Ethel M. Bradford and Julius C. Robinson; at Paine college, Edna Lois Couch; at Fisk, Daisy B. Mansfield, summa cum laude; and Bluefield State, Arie Lee Woods, magna cum laude.

Wilberforce's commencement was marked by the burning of the twenty-three-year-old $125,000 mortgage.

Highest honor graduates at Wiley were Anna L. Allen and Lulu Leora Hill, both magna cum laude. At Virginia State the highest honor graduate was Bernadine Alberta Coles, and at South Carolina State, Alba Joenelle Myers.

Honor graduate at Florida Normal was Geraldine McIver, and at Florida A. and M., Katherine Alexander.

Highest honor graduate at the Atlanta University School of Social Work was Alfred Detroy Brooks. Mr. Brooks is blind and when he first applied for admission there was some skepticism about accepting him. But he was admitted, and he made good. He was resourceful, too. He could dance, play the piano, and make belts, laces, coin purses and upholstering foot stools. Mr. Washington, director of the school, got him placed in an important executive position as senior teacher in the social service division of the Council for the Blind in the state of Florida.

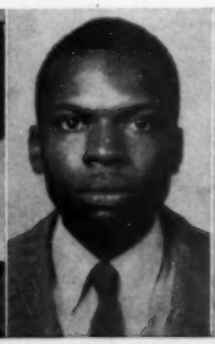
Highest honor students at Meharry were Nolan H. Anderson, medicine; Helen Marie Gu[illegible]nveur, dentistry; Hessie Lee Jones, nursing; Nanette E. Coggs, clinical laboratory technician; and Ouida Canice Frazier, dental higiene.

Charles Harold Rodgers was the highest honor graduate at Lincoln (Pa.); Thomas M. Jenkins, summa cum laude, and Elizabeth W. Brock, magna cum laude, at West Virgina State; Robbie F. Atkinson at Allen; Frances L. Dungy

Brooklyn McMillan
Highest honors
N. C. College

Elbert L. Tatum
Ph. D.
Loyola

Gloria P. Roberts
B. Mus.
U. of Southern California



Norman L. Gadson
Highest honors
Georgia State

Lawrence B. Robinson
Ph. D.
Harvard

Verta C. Carter
Highest honors
Leland

Stella B. Brookes
Ph. D.
Cornell

Anna L. Allen
Magna cum laude
Wiley

Lula L. Hill
Magna cum laude
Wiley

Amos Whaley, Jr.
A. M.
Columbia

Portia A. Dugger
B. S.
Framingham State

Hazel L. Sparks
Magna cum laude
Claflin

at Jackson college; and Stella C. Kelly at St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute.

Leland reports Verta C. Carter as honor graduate; Tuskegee Institute, Cecile A. Hoover; Xavier, Edith Mary Verdun; Friendship Junior college, Ada Sanders and Johnnie Baskin; Virginia Union, Elizabeth Z. Turner; and Paul Quinn, Mrs. Aldora Scales Jones.

At Morgan State the highest honor graduates were Martha Agnes Gover and Alonza C. Johnson; at Howard dental school, Joseph Louis Henry; at Morris Brown, Lucy Rose Adams; at Lincoln, (Mo.), Lettie Jane Austin; at Johnson C. Smith, Thomas D. Lowe, summa cum laude; and at St. Augustine's, Pattie L. Laws.

William T. Lewis and Charles C. Walker won highest honors at Morehouse; Benjamin G. Covington, at Livingstone; Alta M. King and William Dean DeBow, at Tennessee A. and I. State; Gloria Mable Diggs, at Winston-Salem Teachers; Rebecca E. Busch, at Louisville Municipal; and Cleo E. Hamilton, at Alabama A. and M.

Highest honor graduate named by the A. and M. college, Pine Bluff, Arkansas, is Mrs. Clementine F. D. Fisher; by Princes Anne, Blanche E. Purnell; by Stowe Teachers, Anne E. Price; by Delaware State, Radia V. Hall (see Cover); by Spelman, Mattiwilda Dobbs; by LeMoyne, Kathryn E. Bryan; by Hampton Institute, Orison R. Aggrey, of Salisbury, N. C., recipient of a special cash prize awarded by a group of staff members in "recognition of his scholastic excellence" and the high quality of student leadership which he has exemplified during his stay at Hampton; and Gladys B. MacRae by Fayetteville State Teachers college.

Honor graduate at Voorhees N. and I. was Izenia L. Cummings; at Storer, Vera H. Clark; at Alcorn, Aleace E. Apperwhite; at Cheyney Training School for Teachers, Ola E. Williams; at Bethune-Cookman, Martha E. Lawton; at Lane, Bobbie J. Scott; at A. and T., Greensboro, N. C., Gloria S. Holland; at American Baptist Theological Seminary, William P. Vaughn; and at State Teachers, Alabama, Jack Mitchell.

Highest honor graduate reported at Knoxville is James Foster Reese; at Benedict, Clister C. Means; at Houston, Velma H. Foley; at Dillard, Louis J. Bernard; at Miles, Lillian M. Breedlove, magna cum laude; at Louisiana Normal and Industrial, Charlesetta Bedford; and at Kentucky State, Dorothy Mae Williams and Lucy K. Hayden, both cum laude.

Alice M. Parker was honor graduate at Miner Teachers; Claudia M. Ratliff at Southern; Marcella E. Washington at Jarvis Christian Institute; Dorothy Mills Cheek at Shaw; and Bernice B. Brooks at Prairie View.

Highest honor graduate at Langston was Dorothy A. Hilliard. At Bennett highest graduate was Ellen E. McClester; at Claflin, Hazel L. Sparks, magna cum laude; and at Forest Valley State, Hazel L. Lockett.

Howell B. Goins and Louise M. McNair were awarded master of arts degrees in education by Lincoln (Mo.). Livingstone awarded honorary doctor of divinity degrees to reverends Raymond L. Jones, Louisville, Ky.; Solomon S. Seay, Knoxville, Tenn.; Matthew P. Sawyer, Greensboro, N. C.; and Cornelius W. Turns, Richmond, Va. An honorary doctor of laws degree was conferred up Kelsey L. Pharr, American counsel to Liberia, Miami, Florida.

Tennessee A. and I. awarded masters' degrees to Mrs. Carrie Denney and Mrs. E. Kathleen Poag, both of Nashville, Tenn.

Virginia State awarded an honorary doctor of laws degree to William J. Carter of Harrisburg, Pa., and an honorary doctor of science degree to Charles R. Drew of Washington, D. C.

Prairie View awarded M. S. degrees to the following: Lolita A. Boone, in English; Franklin D. Wesley, in industrial education; Ora May Thompson, in home economics; William M. Batts, in administration and supervision; Eloise McDonald, in rural education; Eudora H. Richard, in administration and supervision; Isaac T. Williams and Wardell D. Thompson both in agricultural education.

At Simmons, Boston, Mass., a B. S. was conferred upon Catherine C. McCree, and an S. M degree upon Kathry G. Fowlkes.

Felicia Irving received a B. S., and Raymond Williams a D. V. M., from Kansas State. Pacific Union, Angwin, Calif., conferred the A. B. degree upon the following: Juanita M. Lockett, Warren S. Bantfield, Casper W. Omphroy, Eric C. Ward, and James E. Logan.

Martha Kendrick received an A. B. degree from Briarcliff. She is a member of the college chapter of the St. Cecilia Club, an affiliate of the National Federation of Music Clubs. A bachelor of science degree was conferred upon Earl W. Hunter, Jr., by St. Louis university. Anna Atkins received a B. S. in home economics and the Louise Carnegie scholarship in her junior year, from Pennsylvania State College.

Smith conferred an A. B. degree upon Harriette M. Clark. Preston H. Williams won the Robert Harbison Bible prize at Washington and Jefferson college, Washington, Pa.

The University of Nebraska conferred degrees upon the following: Evelyn Chue, A. B.; Margaret Griffin, B. S.; and Leona Kelly, B. S.; both in home economics; and Mildred Reagin, M. S.

Stella Brooks was awarded a Ph. D. by Cornell. At Mount Holyoke Eleanor M. Milton and Jetta A Norris received B. A. degrees.

Indiana university reports the following graduate degrees conferred: master of commercial

Gladys Mac Rae
Highest honors
Fayetteville State

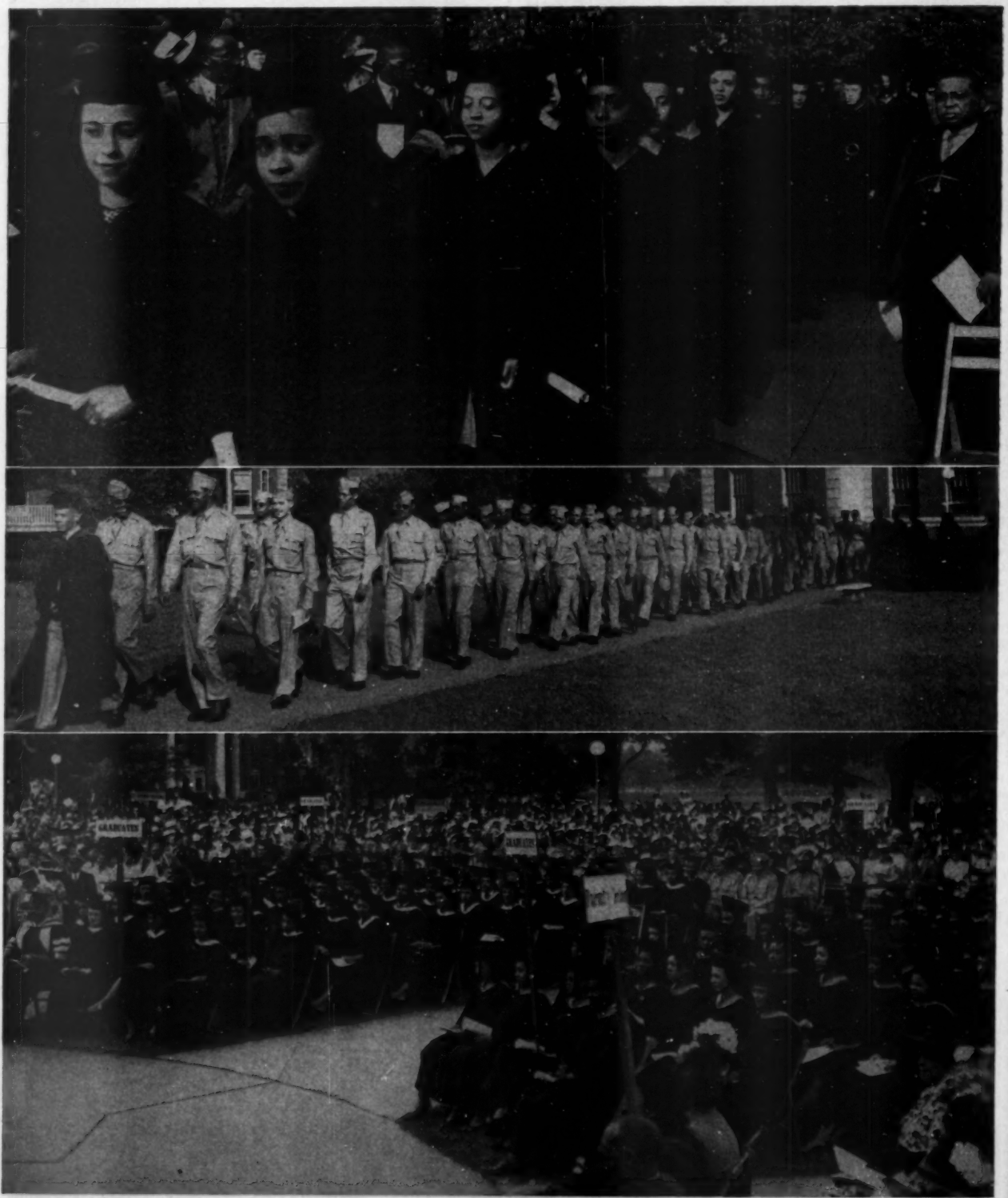
Dorothy G. Spivey
B. S.
Wilberforce

Dorothy M. Cheek
Highest honors
Shaw

Essie G. Ferebee
M. A.
Columbia

Blanche E. Purnell
Highest honors
Princess Anne

Elizabeth W. Brock
Magna cum laude
West Virginia State



HOWARD UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT—*Top down, part of the academic procession. Medical graduates commissioned second lieutenants in the U. S. Army. Partial view of graduates and audience at the commencement, held June 7.*

Anna Atkins
B. S.
Pennsylvania State

Martha E. Lawton
Highest honors
Bethune-Cookman

Ellen E. McClester
Highest honors
Bennett

Ola E. Williams
Highest honors
Cheyney

Mattiwilda Dobbs
Highest honors
Spelman

Rebecca E. Busch
Highest honors
Louisville Municipal

Zipporah Parks
B. S. & R. N
Univ. of Colorado

Annie B. Taylor
B. S.
Columbia

Dorothy A. Hilliard
Highest honors
Langston

Kathryn Fowlkes
S. M.
Simmons

Kathleen Poag
M. S.
Tennessee A. & I.

Alba J. Myers
Highest honors
S. C. State

science, Milton Wilson; M. S. in education, Virginia K. Foley, Mrs. Minnie W. Howland, Mrs. Annie C. Johnson, Raymond E. McClellan, Mrs. Elizabeth Scherer, Mrs. Lillian L. Thomas, John Alden Brooks, Rachel C. Jones, Ethel B. Malone, Mrs. Mary C. Smith, Katherine L. Cochran, Mary E. Coffman, James A. Elmore, Mary E. Grimes, Mariannie Jackson, Mrs. Harry L. Wills. James A. Elmore received an M. A. in English and Lois McDougald, one in history.

John Morton-Finney received a J. D. degree, and Hortense D. Holloway an A. M. in sociology.

Various bachelors' degrees were conferred upon the following: Mrs. Martha G. Pennymon, Mrs. Mary Sargent Smith, Maxine L. Shane, Freddie J. Harding, J. Chestine Coffee, Gloria C. Thompson, Daisy E. Washington, Telanna D. Long, Ollie R. Evans, Jeanne L. Niles, Izona D. Thomas, Arlena Primm, and Luella E. Starks

Bachelor of arts degrees were conferred by the University of Denver upon the following: Alma C. Cole, Auburn E. Cole, Josephine S Bland, and Lester G. Thomas.

Carl Alan Thomas received a B. A. degree from Rutgers. Union Theological Seminary, New York City, conferred the master of sacred music degree upon Leonard George Matthews.

The Harvard University Graduate School of Arts and Sciences conferred Ph. D. degrees upon Joseph Henry Douglass and Lawrence Baylor Robinson. Ranking student in the Harvard law school was William T. Coleman. He was a member of the *Harvard Law Review* and maintained an average of A. Herbert O. Reid, who received his LL. B. in 1945, has obtained the honor of law clerk in the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court. Other Negro students enrolled in the Harvard law school are Thomas S. Brown, third year; Russell L. Carter, second year; George N. Leighton, second year; Alonzo G. Moran, third year; and John R. Wilkins, second year.

Dorothy Porter and Eloise Collier are the first colored nurses to receive master of nursing degrees from Yale. Miss Porter is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. L. A. Nixon of El Paso, Texas, and a graduate of Talladega college. Miss Collier is the daughter of Rev. and Mrs. R. Collier of Rahway, N. J., and a graduate of Delaware State college.

Zipporah Parks of Denver, Colorado, has the distinction of being the first and the only Negro nurse to graduate, with the degree of B. S. and R. N., from the University of Colorado School of Nursing.

Iowa State conferred the Ph. D. degree upon Harry Josef Romm, head of the department of biology at Tuskegee. Dr. Romm's major was plant morphology.

Dr. Romm received his B. S. and M. S. degrees from Iowa State, with majors in zoology

Vera H. Clark
Highest honors
Storer

Marcella Washington
Highest honors
Jarvis Christian

Cleo E. Hamilton
Highest honors
Alabama A. & M.

William P. Vaughn
Highest honors
American Bapt. Theol.

Thomas M. Jenkins
Summa cum laude
West Virginia State

Robbie F. Atkinson
Highest honors
Allen

Pattie L. Laws
Highest honors
St. Augustine's

Ada Sanders
Highest honors
Friendship

Willie D. DeBow
Highest honors
Tennessee

Lillian Breedlove
Magna cum laude
Miles

Benjamin Covington
Highest honors
Livingstone

Aldora S. Jones
Ranking student
Paul Quinn

Alice M. Parker
Highest honors
Miner

Charles C. Walker
Highest honors
Morehouse

Edith M. Verdun
Highest honors
Xavier

Henryne M. Topps
Summa cum laude
Tougaloo

Izenia L. Cummings
Highest honors
Voorhees N. & I.

Carrie M. Denney
M. S.
Tennessee A. & I.

Rev. G. E. Matthews
S. T. M.
Temple

Dorothy Porter
M. N.
Yale

Louise M. McNair
M. A.
Lincoln (Mo.)

Hazel L. Lockett
Highest honors
Fort Valley

Charles H. Rodgers
Highest honors
Lincoln (Pa.)

Lucy R. Adams
Highest honors
Morris Brown

Bobbie J. Scott
Highest honors
Lane

Ora Thompson
M. S.
Prairie View

Eudora Richard
M. S.
Prairie View

Lolita A. Boone
M. S.
Prairie View

Bernice B. Brooks
Highest honors
Prairie View

Katheryn Luckett
High honors
Prairie View

Wardell Thompson
M. S.
Prairie View

Vivian B. Romans
Summa cum laude
Tougaloo

Johnnie Baskin
Highest honors
Friendship

Eloise McDonald
M. S.
Prairie View

Franklin Wesley
M. S.
Prairie View

Isaac T. Williams
M. S.
Prairie View

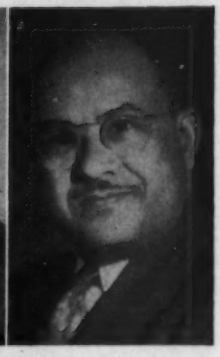
Lillian Lewis
Ph. D.
University of Chicago

Thomas D. Lowe, Jr.
Summa cum laude
Johnson C. Smith

Jetta A. Norris
A. B.
Mt. Holyoke

Cecile A. Hoover
Highest honors
Tuskegee

Joseph H. Douglass
Ph. D.
Harvard



Harry J. Romm
Ph. D.
Iowa State

and entomology, respectively.

Mrs. Lillian Burwell-Lewis is the first woman of her race to receive the Ph. D. degree in zoology from the University of Chicago. While at the university, she was elected to Sigma Xi, a national honorary scientific society, and Sigma Delta Epsilon, a national honorary scientific society for women.

Amos Whaley, Jr., of New York City, completed work for his M. A. in religious education at Columbia.

Porter A. Dugger received a B. S. in education from State Teachers college, Framingham, Mass. She was a member of the YWCA, the home economics club, the women's athletic association, and captain of the basketball team. She has accepted a position as assistant dietitian at the Sea View Hospital, Staten Island, N. Y.

The University of Kansas conferred the following degrees: bachelor of arts upon Everett Bell, George Tally Brooks, Bettylu Cespedes, Josiah C. Cox, Fronzena M. Jackson, Verdaine Sanders; bachelor of music education upon Robert N. Clark and Wanda Jean Collins; and a master of science in education upon Margaret A. Dabney.

Ohio State university reports the following Negro students as receiving degrees: master of arts, Pearl M. Cunningham, Winifred S. Dickerson, Edna E. Holmes, Aaron C. Page, Katherine L. Small, Thelma Turner, Obie Williams, Nora E. Young, Victor H. Labat, Glen C. Fowlkes, Jean Paul Hubbard, Eugene Stanley, and Amanda L. Wood; master of arts in social administration, Kenneth M. Williams; master of science, Marian R. Butler, Felix E. Smith; doctor of philosophy, Arthur Melton Chavous, Helen Grey Edmonds; doctor of medicine, William O. Duggar; bachelor of science in pharmacy, Cosmo H. Morgan; and various bachelor degrees upon Williams E. Chapman, James A. Thomas, Lillian E. Mann, Musette Middlebrooks, Jaymes R. O'Neal, Alberta A. Harris, Ermine Bush, Nora Lee Roy, Vernal Smith, Betty W. Edmonds, Helen N. Haralson, Ettice Y. DeLoache, Sadie V. Williams, Julia M. Hubert, Lyman W. Liggins, John M. Williams, Walter B. Jones, Olivette R. Harper, Dorothy C. Hughes, Doryce M. Jackson, and Isaac N. Reid.

Gloria Roberts graduated with honors from the University of Southern California with a bachelor of music degree.

Elbert Lee Tatum, professor of political science at Wiley, received a Ph. D. from Loyola university. At New York university, Raymond Grann Lloyd received a Ph. D. in social science; and his wife, Hortense Daphne Lloyd, received a M. A. in English from Columbia.

Alleyne Joyce Knighten graduated from Oberlin Conservatory and won the Selby Houston award for outstanding work in organ and theory. She was elected to membership in Pi Kappa Lambda.

Lettie J. Austin
Honor
Lincoln (Mo.)

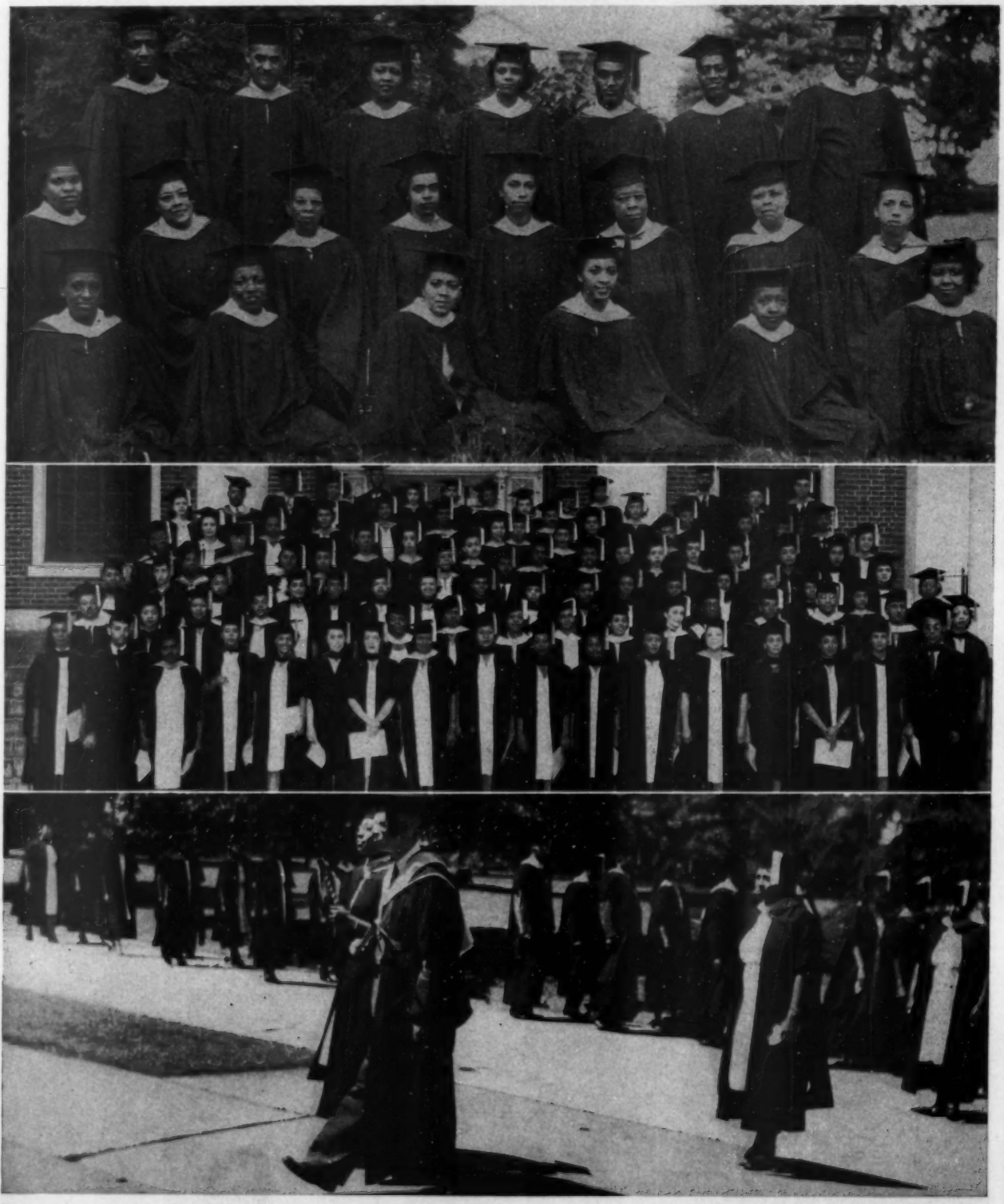
Lucy K. Hayden
Cum laude
Kentucky State

Dorothy M. Williams
Cum laude
Kentucky State

Clementine D. Fisher
Summa cum laude
Arkansas A. M.& N.

Clister C. Means
Magna cum laude
Benedict

Jack Mitchell
Highest honors
Alabama State



Griffith J. Davis, G. Marshall Wilson

GRADUATES AND ACADEMIC PROCESSION—*Top, graduates at the 54th annual commencement of the Delaware State college, Dover. Middle, one hundred and forty-four received graduate and professional degrees at the 77th commencement exercises of Atlanta university, June 3. Bottom, candidates for graduation at Atlanta entering the Sisters Chapel for the traditional joint baccalaureate service.*

Gloria M. Diggs
Highest honors
Winston-Salem

Harriette M. Clark
A. B.
Smith

Eleanor Milton
A. B.
Mt. Holyoke

William M. Batts
M. S.
Prairie View

Alfred D. Brooks
Highest honors
Atlanta Sch., Soc. Wk.

Claudia M. Ratliff
Highest honors
Southern

Rev. G. Emory Matthews, pastor of the Mt. Zion AME church in Dover, Del., received the S. T. M. degree from the Temple graduate school of theology. Rev. Matthews is an A. B. from Wilberforce and a B. D. from Payne theological seminary.

STATISTICS

School	Number enrolled	A.B. or B.S.
Howard University	5,000	160
A. & T. College	1,740	77
Tuskegee Institute	1,706	125
Prairie View University	1,576	72
Houston College for Negroes	1,515	72
Tenn. A. & I. State Teachers Coll.	1,475	128
Wilberforce University	1,480	141
Clark College	1,369	110
Southern University	1,342	99
Florida A. & M. College	1,250	132
Texas College	1,236	61
Xavier University	1,229	57
Virginia State College	1,204	191
Morgan State College	1,119	98
Alabama State Teachers College	1,096	85
South Carolina State College	1,062	174
West Virginia State College	1,004	108
Hampton Institute	978	85
Virginia Union University	890	86
North Carolina College for Negroes	888	98
Fisk University	809	96
Allen University	768	81
Shaw University	712	71
Johnson C. Smith University	706	127
Winston-Salem Teachers College	679	94
Georgia State College	673	67
Lincoln University (Mo.)	661	68
Lane College	650	40
Fayetteville State Teachers College	636	79
Morris Brown College	632	39
Benedict College	604	54
State A. & M. Institute	598	32
Kentucky State Industrial College	575	44
Wiley College	542	32
Bishop College	533	31
Langston University	533	44
Meharry Medical College	520	..
Paine College	490	29
Spelman College	490	64
Morehouse College	489	21
Stowe Teachers College	489	32
Arkansas A. M. & N. College	464	54
Fort Valley State College	464	42
Livingstone College	459	37
Dillard University	454	32
Bluefield State College	428	30
Miner Teachers College	415	74
Bennett College	412	73
Leland College	385	78
Louisiana N. & I. Institute	352	43
Samuel Huston College	344	31
Lincoln University (Pa.)	339	23
Paul Quinn College	338	3
St. Augustine's College	337	32
St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute	332	37
Knoxville College	328	29
Miles Memorial College	326	41
Atlanta University	309	..
Florida N. & I. College	300	8
Jackson College	299	40
Bethune-Cookman College	285	8
Lemoyne College	282	30
Claflin College	276	34
Alcorn A. & M. College	265	38
Talladega College	265	32
Tougaloo College	217	36
Cheyney Training School for Teach.	215	22
Louisville Municipal Colege	212	11
Jarvis Christian College	186	16
Delaware State College for Colored	184	21
Maryland State Teachers College	132	30
Storer College	128	11
Coppin Teachers College	124	38
Princess Anne College	117	3
Amer. Baptist Theological Seminary	94	..
Voorhees N. & I. College	87	..
Gammon Theological Seminary	71	..
Total	52,173	4,341

School	Number enrolled	A.B. or B.S.
Ohio State University	...	22
Indiana University	287	13
University of Kansas	152	9
St. Louis University	110	1
University of Denver	65	4
University of Nebraska	41	4
Kansas State College of Agricultre & Applied Science	35	7
Pennsylvania State College	28	1
Union Theological Seminary	19	..
Simmons College	17	1
Pacific Union College	16	5
Bradley Polytechnic Institute	13	..
Harvard Graduate School of Arts & Sciences	12	..
Rutgers University	7	1
Tufts College	7	..
Harvard Law School	6	..
Harvard School of Divinity	6	..
Smith College	6	1
Mount Holyoke College	5	2
De Pauw University	4	..
Bates College	3	..
Briar Cliff College	3	1
Macalaster College	3	..
Massachusetts Institute of Tech.	3	..
Washington & Jefferson College	3	..
Aurora College	2	..
Beloit College	2	..
Bowdoin College	1	..
Loyola University	1	..
Total	857	72
Grand Total (A.B.-B.S.)	53,030	4,413

HIGHER DEGREES

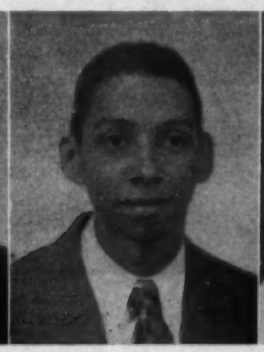
Master's Degree

Atlanta University	120
Howard University	47
Atlanta University School of Social Work	43
University of Houston	31
Indiana University	20
Ohio State University	16
North Carolina College for Negroes	13
Virginia State College	11
Fisk University	9
Alabama State Teachers College	8
Prairie View University	8
A. & T. College	3
Xavier University	3
Lincoln University (Mo.)	2
Tenn. A. & I. State College	2
Columbia University	1
Gammon Theological Seminary	1

Evelyn Davidson
Summa cum laude
Howard, Music

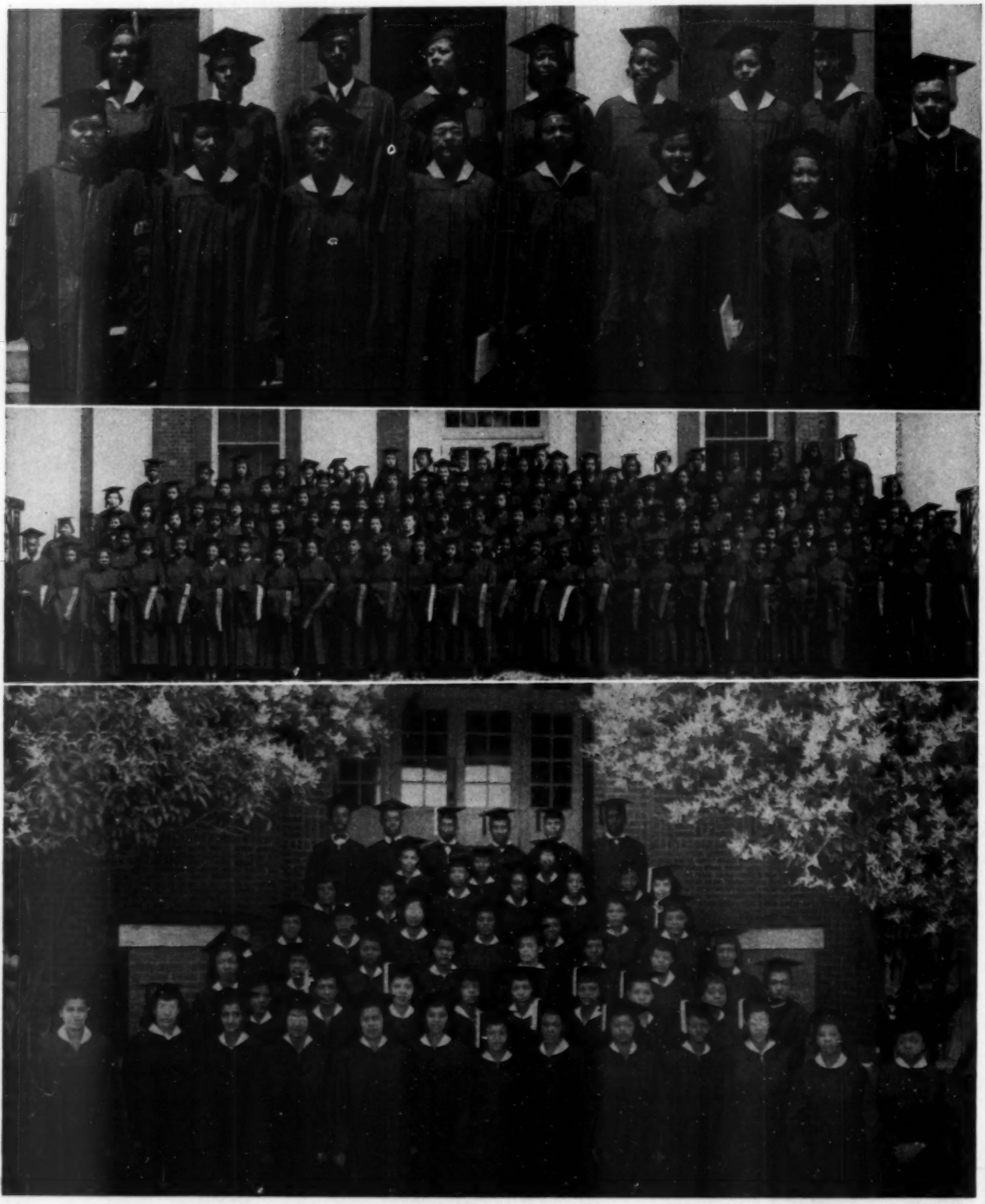
Norvel Carpenter
Magna cum laude
Howard

Jean E. Donaldson
Magna cum laude
Fisk

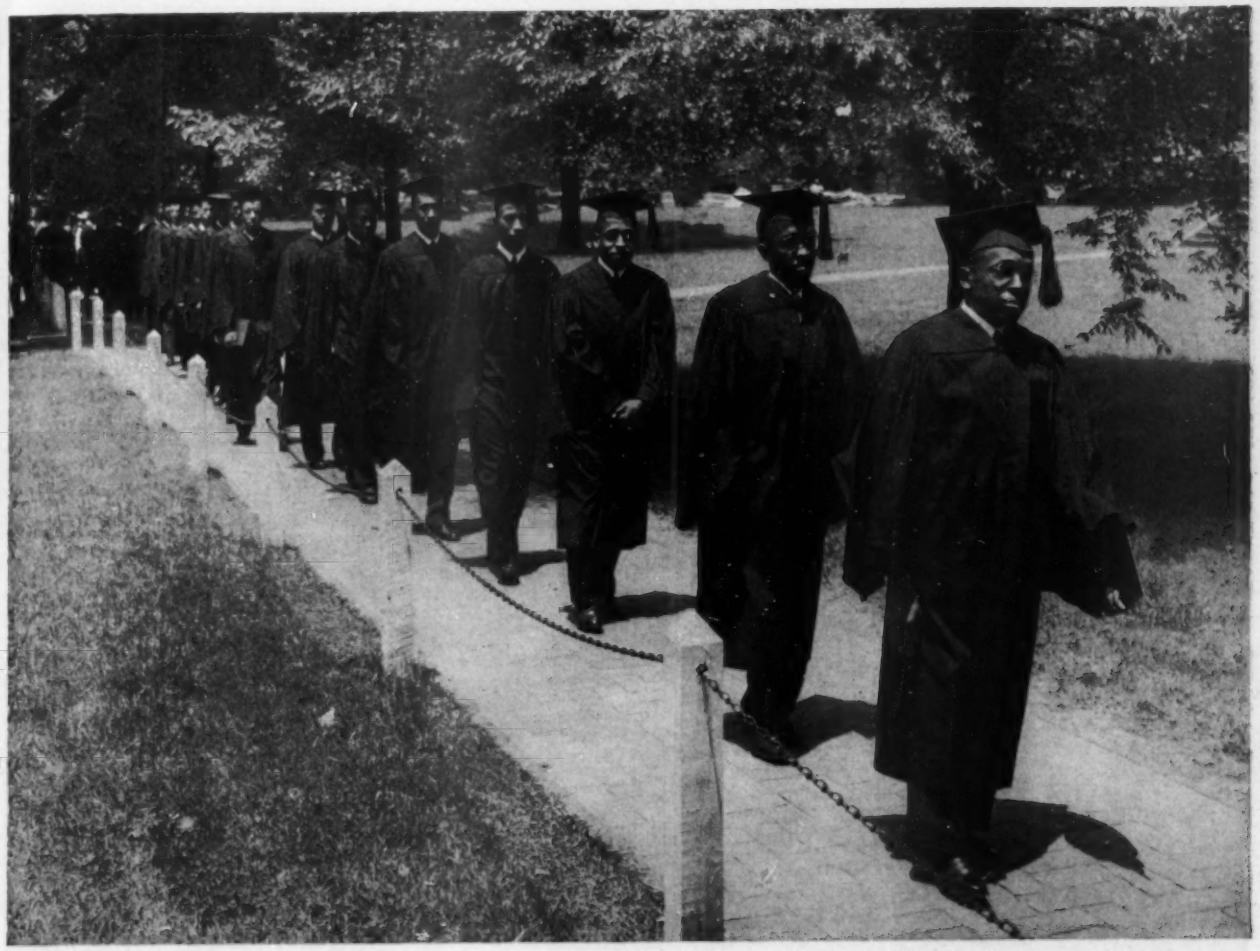


Lucien Rich
Cum laude
Howard, Engineering

Doris May
Magna cum laude
Howard



MORE GRADUATES—*Top, graduating class of the Albany State college, Albany, Ga., front row from left, Dr. Aaron Brown, president, Mrs. Bessye Adams, Mrs. Mary Gordon, Mrs. Martha Holmes, Mrs. Eva Jones, Miss Gladys Ward (First Honor graduate), Pauline Mitchell, Dr. Moddie Taylor, commencement speaker. Back row from left, Mrs. Gwendolyn Miley, Lois Andrews, Louis Taylor, Mrs. Emma Gooden, Mrs. Claud Etta Hatten, Mrs. Slyvia Lambert, Mrs. Rubye Williams, and Mrs. Annie Craig. Middle, 1946 senior class of Virginia State college, Petersburg, Va. Bottom, the 1946 spring graduates of Texas college, Tyler, Texas.*



Griffith J. Davis

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE *seniors march up the campus to Sale Hall Chapel for the exercises of the 79th commencement. President John W. Davis of West Virginia State college, himself an illustrious graduate of Morehouse, delivered the commencement address.*

Simmons College	1
Union Theological Seminary	1
University of Kansas	1
Total	341

Howard Professional Schools

School	Number enrolled	Degrees conferred
Dentistry	163	39
Engineering & Architecture	..	5
Graduate School	..	47
Hygiene (oral)	..	10
Law	..	6
Medicine	..	63
Music	..	15
Pharmacy	90	8
Religion	..	14
Total		207

Meharry Medical School

School	Degrees conferred
Anesthesia	1
Clinical Laboratory Technology	4
Dental Ass't. & Technician	15
Dental Hygiene	4
Dentistry	21
Medicine	60
Nursing	21
Total	126

Doctors of Philosophy

Stella Brewer Brookes	Cornell University
Lillian Burwell-Lewis	University of Chicago
Arthur Melton Chavous	Ohio State University
Joseph Henry Douglass	Harvard Graduate School of Arts & Sciences
Margaret Nelson	Columbia
Raymond G. Lloyd	New York University
Helen Grey Edmonds	Ohio State University
Lawrence Baylor Robinson	Harvard Graduate School of Arts & Sciences
Harry Josef Romm	Iowa State College
Elbert L. Tatum	Loyola University

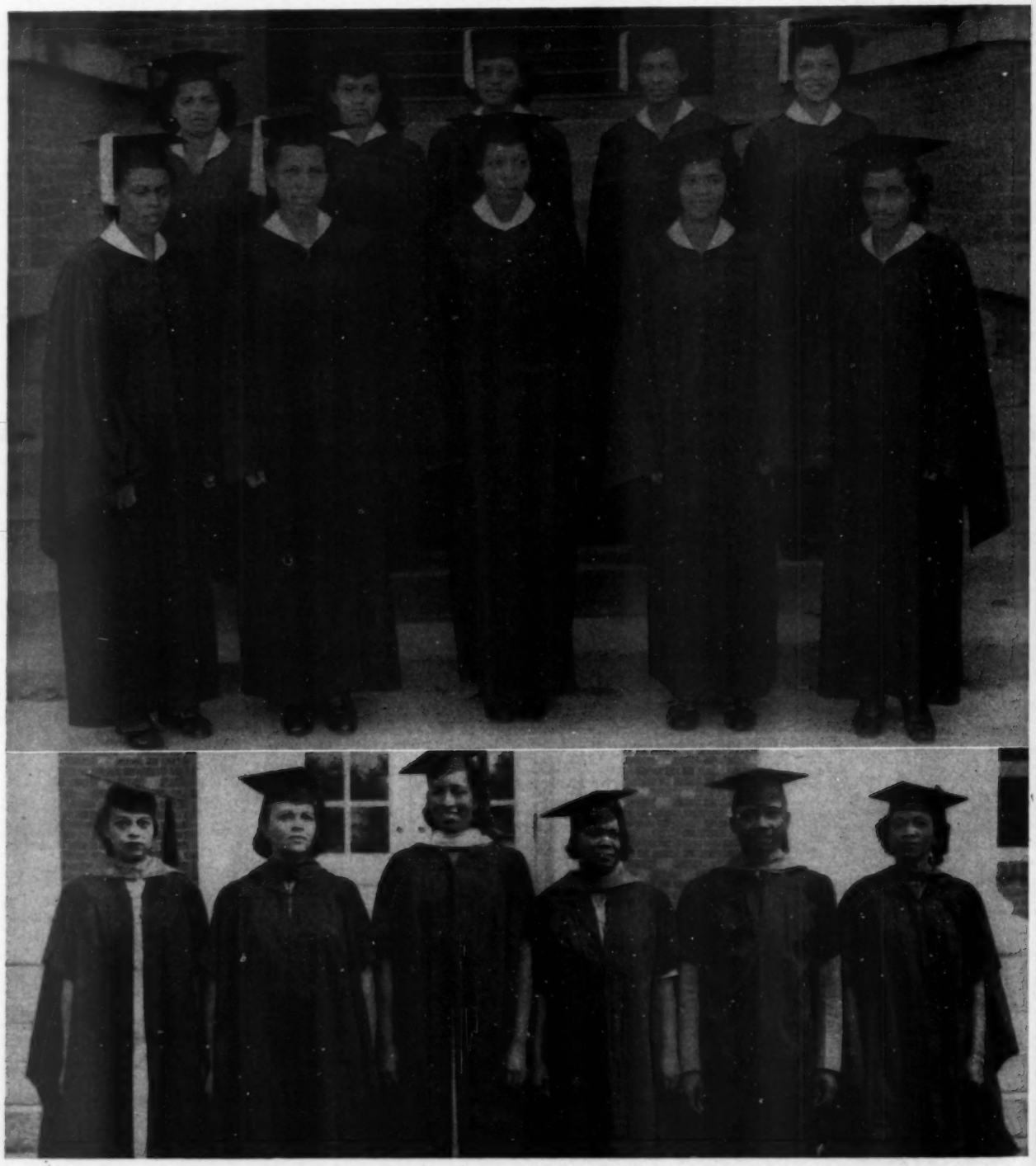
Other Degrees and Certificates

School	Degree	Number conferred
Allen University	Bachelor of Divinity	1
American Baptist Theological Seminary	Bachelor of Theology	12
	Minister's Certificate	1
Atlanta University	B.S. Library Science	24
Benedict College	Bachelor of Divinity	1
Claflin College	Doctor of Divinity	1
Gammon Theological Seminary	Doctor of Divinity	3
	Bachelor of Divinity	9
	Bachelor of Religious Education	2
Harvard Law School	Bachelor of Laws	3
Howard University	Certificate in Social Work	6
Indiana University	Doctor of Laws	1
Jackson College	Diploma in Elementary Education	2
Johnson C. Smith University	Doctor of Divinity	2
	Doctor of Pedagogy	1
	Bachelor of Divinity	9
Kansas State College	Doctor of Veterinary Medicine	1
Leland College	Doctor of Divinity	2
Lincoln University (Pa.)	Bachelor of Divinity	5
Livingstone College	Bachelor of Theology	3
Morris Brown College	Bachelor of Divinity	4
	Two-year Commercial Diploma	6
	Three-year Theological Diploma	9
Ohio State University	Doctor of Medicine	1
Shaw University	Doctor of Divinity	2
	Bachelor of Divinity	2
Southern University	Trade Certificate	1
Virginia Union University	Bachelor of Divinity	2
Voorhees N. & I. School	Jr. College Degrees	26
Total		142

Honorary Degrees

School	Degree	Number conferred
Allen University	Doctor of Divinity	3
Bishop College	Doctor of Laws	1
Hampton Institute	Doctor of Laws	1
Howard University	Doctor of Laws	1
	Doctor of Engineering	1
	Doctor of Humane Letters	1
Livingstone College	Doctor of Divinity	4
	Doctor of Laws	1
Morehouse College	Doctor of Letters	1
S. C. State A. & M. College		5
Virginia State College	Doctor of Laws	1
	Doctor of Science	1
Virginia Union University	Doctor of Divinity	4
Total		25

Grand total of graduates including A.B., B.S., Divinity, Master, Graduate, Professional, Doctor of Philosophy, Honorary, and miscellaneous degrees 5,264



HONOR GRADUATES, *top, from Texas college, front row reading from left, Susie Bradford, Mary Cook, Sarah Bailey, Doretha Hooper, Zelma Brooks; rear, Edna Wortham, magna cum laude, Bessie Covington, Ernestine Caldwell, Margaret Surry, and Doris Cleaver. Bottom, receipients of the M. S. degree at the 1946 commencement of Johnson C. Smith university, from left, Mary G. Jefferson, Vera J. Allen, Mamie Bowens Harris, Mary E. Ransome, George W. Ransome, Virginia R. Price. Not shown are Lucille D. Anderson, Helen T. Chick, John Hawkins, Jr., Juliette G. Hughes, and James O. Lowe.*

Along the N.A.A.C.P. Battlefront

ANNUAL CONFERENCE

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE: With some 700 delegates and alternates from more than thirty-four states and the District of Columbia, and from 1,500 to 3,000 people in attendance at each session, the 37th annual conference of the NAACP in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 26-30, had one of the largest representations and most successful meetings of recent years.

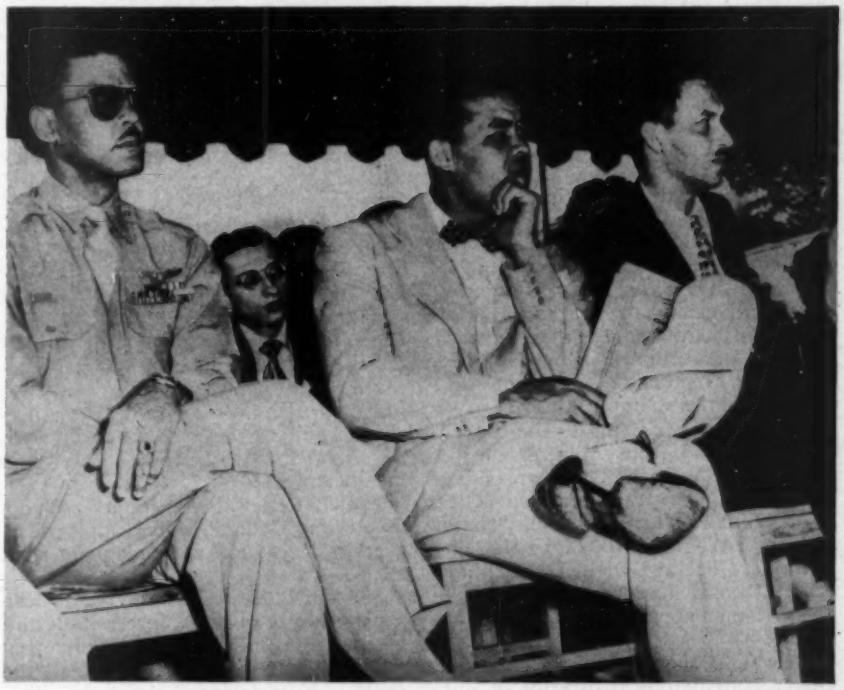
The last annual conference was held in Chicago, Ill., July 12-16, 1944, and in 1945 no conference was held because of wartime travel restrictions.

The Cincinnati meeting opened Wednesday morning, June 26, with registration and organization of the conference. At the afternoon session, presided over by Joseph James of San Francisco, Calif., Horace R. Cayton of Chicago and Joseph T. Kluchesky, retired chief of police of Milwaukee and now chief police consultant for the American Council on Race Relations, spoke on "Race Tensions and How to Combat Them." Mr. Kluchesky discussed "the role of the police in dealing with group tensions that may arise out of prejudice against racial and religious minorities."

Archibald J. Carey, Jr., pastor of the Woodlawn AME church, Chicago, delivered the keynote address for the conference at the Wednesday night meeting in Emery Auditorium, 1116 Walnut street. He told the conference that we are now living in a highly explosive age, and after outlining the problems which now face mankind, he called upon his audience to make this world a place in which all men can live at peace.

Other speakers at the Wednesday night session were Hon. Alfred M. Cohen, who paid a tribute to H. W. Ferguson; Mayor James G. Stewart, who delivered the welcome address for the city of Cincinnati; Walter S. Houston, who delivered the welcome address for the Cincinnati branch; and Fiorello H. LaGuardia, former mayor of New York.

The Thursday morning session was devoted to discussion of the problems of veterans. Captain E. Frederic Morrow, attached to the Selective Service Office, New York City, spoke on employment; Dr. Frank S. Horne, FHA, Washington, on housing; and Vincent Malveaux of New York City gave a general review of the problem. Captain Morrow told the conference that the greatest barriers to the successful re-employment of veterans is the veteran's ignorance of the law and its provisions.



Press Association, Inc.

ATTENTIVE LISTENERS, *heavyweight boxing champion Joe Louis (center), Colonel B. O. Davis, Jr., (left), and Thurgood Marshall, Spingarn medalist, at a session of the 37th conference of the NAACP in Cincinnati, Ohio, in June.*

Political action was subject of discussion at the Thursday afternoon session. Registration was discused by Daniel E. Byrd, New Orleans; C. A. Bacote, Atlanta, Ga.; and Addison V. Pinkney, Baltimore, Md.; while men and issues in the coming election were discussed by Earl B. Dickerson of Chicago. Magistrate Joseph H. Rainey of Philadelphia broached the idea of a political action committee for the Association, but this idea was rejected and the board appointed a six-man committee—three to be appointed by the board and three elected by the conference—to meet and make a report to the board in September on a plan for political action.

The Thursday night session featured addresses by Charles H. Houston of Washington, D. C., and Walter Reuther, president of United Automobile Workers (CIO), Detroit, Mich.

Friday morning, Edward Swan, USES, Detroit, Harold Lett, FEPC, Newark, N. J., and John Hammond, N. Y., discussed employment. Friday night was the closing night session of the conference and drew a large crowd. Presentation of the 31st Spingarn medal to Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, was made by Hon. Robert W. Kenny, attorney general of California. In accepting the medal Mr. Marshall said he wanted it made clear that "it is an award coming to one person in recognition of the work of a large group of lawyers who have always worked together in a spirit of wholehearted co-operation and without any hope of reward other than that of seeing a job done."

Mr. Marshall introduced his colleagues on the Columbia, Tenn., case: Maurice Weaver, Chattanooga; Z. Alexander Looby, Nashville; and Leon Ransome, Washington. Mrs. Grace Stephenson was also introduced and spoke on behalf of herself and the other Columbia "riot" victims. Arthur B. Spingarn, chairman of the NAACP board and brother of the donor of the Spingarn medal praised Mr. Marshall for his achievements.

The Saturday morning session was a business meeting, with reports from the

resolutions committee and the committee on time and place. The 1947 conference will be held in Atlantic City, N. J.

One feature of the Sunday afternoon meeting in Nippert Stadium was an air show over the arena held by Lockbourne army air base fliers. At the 2:30 P. M. meeting, attended by more than 7,000 people, addresses were made by Max Lerner, editorial writer for *PM*, and Walter White, executive secretary. Heavyweight champion Joe Louis made remarks.

Mr. Lerner declared that when a Negro is lynched all of us are lynched. Mr. White's address was a denunciation of the political and economic oligarchiers which are throttling liberty and destroying democracy by keeping the Negro "in his place." He then sketched the kind of world which probably lies ahead for Negroes both as Americans and as America's largest minority.

Telegrams of greeting to the convention were read from Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, William Green, president AFL, Philip Murray, president CIO, Frank Sinatra, Lena Horne, Senator Robert F. Wagner, Mrs. Mary McCleod Bethune, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, and Frank Stanley, on behalf of the Negro Newspapers Publishers Association.

New staff members were announced: Oliver Harrington, as director of public relations; Clarence W. Mitchell of Baltimore, Md., as labor secretary; and Gloster Current, executive secretary Detroit branch, as director of branches.

The following are excerpts from major resolutions adopted by the Conference:

SEGREGATION: Unequivocal opposition to all forms of segregation in American life.

OPA: Request that responsible political leaders, Congress, and the President act immediately to secure passage of an act extending the emergency price control act.

COLONIAL PEOPLES: That the political and economic freedom of colonial peoples is of vital concern to the peace and well-being of the international community; that the United Nations proceed with all speed toward the implementation of the trusteeship and non-self-governing territories provisions of the charter; and that we commend the efforts of the black folk in British West Africa to secure civil freedom and political power.

VETERANS: That the Veterans Administration follow the policy of non-segregation established by the war service hospitals; that President Truman and General Bradley integrate qualified Negro personnel in every phase, on every level, and in every geographical region of the Veterans Administration; and that the present system of allowing the VA to sit as judge and jury on veterans claims be abolished.

HOUSING: Endorsement of the pending Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill (S 1592).

LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT: That the economic security of the American peole is founded upon full employment; that effective legislation must be enacted promptly on national and state levels to aid this goal; and hearty endorsement of the program of the CIO and AFL to organize the workers of the South.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING: Endorsement without reservation of the right of collective bargaining by democratically organized labor unions.

DISCRIMINATION IN UNIONS: That all trade unions abolish practices which discriminate or segregate workers because of race, creed, or color; and that locals expel from their ranks those persons who are opposed to the acceptance of qualified Negro workers into full membership.

FEPC: Renewal of support and demand for federal fair employment practice legislation with adequate powers.

SPECIAL BRANCH ACTIVITY: That the convention resolves to devote itself and the entire membership of the organization to the implementation of all the great legal victories of the Association, particularly the opening of the white primary and the recent decision striking down segregation in interstate travel in the *Irene Morgan v. Commonwealth of Virginia* case.

COLUMBIA TRIAL

We repeat the salient facts and the chronology of the Columbia, Tenn., "riot" and the trial. The quarrel between Mrs. Gladys Stephenson and William Fleming, the white radio repairman, started about 10:00 A.M. on Monday, February 25, in the Castner-Knott radio shop. Mrs. Stephenson, who was accompanied by her son James, recently discharged from the Navy, got into an altercation with Fleming, recently discharged from the Army, about a repair job which had been done on her radio. Fleming cursed Mrs. Stephenson and her son and struck the mother. James came to his mother' rescue and in the scuffle Fleming either fell or was pushed through a plate glass window. A small crowd drawn by the incident began to beat the mother and her son. The police came up, but they arrested, as they so often do in the South, not the assailants, but their victims. Mother and son were taken to jail and when word of their arrest got around town it became rumored that a mob was forming to lynch the Stephensons.

Estimates of the size of this mob vary from seventy-five to thirty-five. Some of its members were drunk and cruised around in cars, firing shots to frighten the Negroes. Others were congregated in the public square and at the courthouse under the impression, apparently, that the Stephensons were still in the local jail. Sheriff J. J. Underwood, aware of the temper of the community and afraid of possible violence, had already secured bond for the Stephensons from Julius Blair and asked Blair to get the Stephensons out of town. Mrs. Stephenson hid out in Columbia, but her son, James, was taken to Nashville.

Sheriff-elect Flo Fleming, brother of William Fleming, involved in the original fracas, asked the white men to disband and go home. Later in the afternoon, between six and seven o'clock, a mob came to the jail, kicked at the door, and asked for the Stephensons. The sheriff opened the door, leveled a tommy-gun at them, and told them he would not permit mob violence against the Stephensons, who were not in the jail anyway.

The mob, however, continued to mill around in the public square less than one block from Mink Slide, the Negro business area. Some members of the mob had purchased rope and the general impression in the Negro section was that the whites were bent upon a lynching. The Negroes remembered that Maury county had had two lynching in the past twenty years, and that Cordie Cheek, the 17-year-old Negro boy, who had been accused of attacking a white woman, though freed by a grand jury, had been abducted from Nashville, Tenn., where he had been taken for safety, and returned to Maury county and lynched. The Negroes also knew that the present sheriff was supposed to have furnished his car for the transportation of Cordie Cheek to his doom. They could expect no protection from the law, so they retreated to Mink Slide, put out the lights, and prepared to shoot it out with the mob.

Chief of police, J. Walter Griffin, and three police officers ventured into the Negro section to see what was going on. The section was in darkness,

the police had notified no one in the area of their visit, and naturally the Negroes thought they were members of the mob and fired upon them. All four were hit. Fearing widespread disorder and rioting, sheriff J. J. Underwood called upon governor McCord for help and groups of state highway patrolmen began entering Columbia about midnight, followed later by units of the State Guard.

At dawn the next day, February 26, the State Patrol closed in on Mink Slide, calling upon the Negroes to surrender. Some of the Negroes began firing, which the patrolmen returned indiscriminately. Bedlam now broke loose and Negroes were brutally assaulted, kicked, and clubbed, and many of their places of business were completely wrecked.

Some sixty odd Negroes were arrested that day, and the number later grew to about one hundred. When Maurice Weaver, white lawyer of Chattanooga, arrived in Columbia on February 27 and asked to see the prisoners he was denied permission. A few days later, Weaver, who was employed by the NAACP, did manage to see the prisoners and arranged bonds for most of them. On February 28 William Gordon and James Johnson were shot under rather mysterious circumstances in the office of the jail. Both men died en route to a Nashville hospital.

The Maury county grand jury began investigations of the "riot" on March 20. On March 21, Attorney General Tom Clark announced that a federal grand jury would convene as soon as possible in order to determine whether any civil rights had been violated. The federal grand jury investigation was a complete whitewash.

In April the all-white grand jury in Columbia handed down thirty-one indictments of Negroes. Twenty-eight were indicted for attempted murder and inciting other individuals to murder. Three others were indicted on lesser charges.

NAACP strategy demanded defense of the victims, a national fund-raising drive, and a nation-wide publicity campaign to bring the real facts of the "riot" before the country, since it has been the contention of many Tennessee officials that the Negro citizens of Columbia had planned an armed insurrection against the whites.

Thurgood Marshall is chief counsel in the case, acting with Maurice Weaver of Chattanooga, Z. Alexander Looby of Nashville, and Leon Ransome of Washington, D. C. Trial of the thirty-one defendants began on May 28 in the circuit court of Columbia, Tenn. Pleas in abatement (i. e., pleas to quash the indictments) were filed in each of the separate indictments and raised the question of the exclusion of qualified Negroes from the grand juries which had returned them. Prosecutor Paul Bumpus attempted to disprove the defense contention that Negroes were excluded from juries in Maury county. More than one hundred and fifty witnesses, all amply qualified for jury service, were called during the trial, but none of them had ever been called for jury service in Maury county.

The situation in the town of Columbia was so tense throughout the trial that the defense attorneys had to commute daily from Nashville to Columbia, a 90-mile round trip. Because this hostility would make it impossible for the defendants to get a fair trial in Columbia, defense attorneys asked for a change of venue (i.e., for a change from the place where the alleged events took place). Motion for change of venue was argued July 2, and on July 5, Judge Joe M. Ingram ordered that the trial of twenty-six of the defendants be moved to Lawrenceburg, county seat of Lawrence county. Lawrenceburg is just thirty-four miles south of Columbia and is just as hostile, if not more so, toward the defendants as Columbia.

Trial of the twenty-six defendants denied pleas in abatment began in Lawrenceburg on August 3. In ruling against the pleas in abatment, Judge Ingram ignored the testimony of 233 witnesses who told of the jim-crow jury system that had brought in the indictments against the Negroes. The judge based his decision on state testimony that during the last fifty years ten Negroes had been summoned for jury service in Maury county. The testimony, however, showed that none of these men had ever served as jurors.

In the meantime, NAACP defense attorneys opened pleas in abatment in the case of William Pillow and Lloyd Kennedy, indicted separately on charges of assault with attempt to commit murder in the first degree, on July 15, in Maury county, since defense counsel had made no motion for a change of venue.

The case was given an odd twist when Maurice Weaver, defense attorney, realizing that the jim-crow situation in Lawrence county was bad, moved to withdraw the change of venue plea and take chances of trying the twenty-six defendants in Columbia. The court, which had attempted to block the change of venue up to this time, overruled this motion. District attorney Bumpus, failing to combat defense evidence of widespread prejudice against the Negro defendants, conceded the defense charges but moved quickly to hustle the trial off to Lawrenceburg where few Negroes live and where, according to reliable sources, Negroes are actually barred from residence.

Upon announcement of change of venue to Lawrenceburg, Mayor R. O. Downey and several local civic groups petitioned against the trial. They suggested that Columbia wash its own "dirty linen."

Through stipulation of both the state and defense counsel, the entire record of the five-week hearing re the question of whether Negroes have been systematically excluded from jury service in Maury county was made a part of the record in the hearing on July 5.

Status of the case as we go to press is as follows: pleas in abatment and motion for separate trials of defendants have been lost. Twenty-six of the defendants have been granted a change of venue to Lawrence county. Pleas in abatment for William Pillow and Lloyd Kennedy were argued in Columbia in July.

NEW LABOR SECRETARY

Washington Press

Clarence M. Mitchell, the first appointee to the newly created post of labor secretary in the NAACP, was born thirty years ago in Baltimore, Md. Educated at Lincoln university (Pa.), the Atlanta School of Social Work, where he was an Urban League fellow in 1936-37, and the University of Minnesota School of Social Work, Mr. Mitchell has had varied experience in his chosen field. For six months in 1937 he served as state director of Negro work for the NYA; in 1941 he was field assistant in the OPM, labor division, covering the states of New Jersey, Delaware, and Pennsylvania; and in 1943 he became associate director of field operations of FEPC, and in 1945 a director. Mr. Mitchell is married to the former Miss Juanita E. Jackson of Baltimore and is the father of three sons.

What The Branches Are Doing

ILLINOIS: The *Bloomington-Normal* branch reached its goal of 200 members in its membership drive, which ended June 6. A. J. Henderson was drive chairman in a contest between a ladies' and a men's team, with Mrs. Ruth Riley and Eli Pierce, respectively, as captains. The ladies' team was the winner and was feted with a dinner at the twin-city recreation center by the losing men's team. Miss Mary Turner led the women with twenty-eight new members, and Eli Pierce brought in forty-one members. Mr. Pierce was delegate to the national conference in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 26-30.

IOWA: Goal of the membership drive of the *Des Moines* branch, held May 1-22, was 1500 members. Rev. J. J. Hawkins served as chairman of the membership campaign, with three divisions under him headed by Mrs. Eva Roper and A. P. Trotter, for division one; S. Joe Brown and Mrs. William Neal, for division two; and Ozalea Mitchell and Alice McCraney, for division three.

The drive was promoted through a speakers bureau and radio interviews.

MARYLAND: The *Baltimore* branch and its entire membership, together with the citizenry of Baltimore, have been alarmed and aroused over the recent outbreak of police brutality and fatal shootings, three of which have occurred within two weeks.

Beginning with the mortal wounding of William Arthur, age 28, veteran of World War II, shot by Patrolman Anthony Bizzarri on Saturday, May 18, on Saratoga street; followed by the fatal wounding of Wilbur Bundley, age 54, of 716 Bevan street on Sunday, May 19, at 4 p.m. He was killed by Patrolman Walter Weber, a rookie, who had been on the force less than two years. Isaac Jackson, age 22, shot by park policeman Russell Lambdin in Carroll Park, was persistently denied by the offending policeman until he was confronted with evidence from the ballistic experts, which proved that the bullets which killed Jackson came from his own service revolver.

The NAACP was called into the Bundley case by relatives. At the hearing in the southern police station before Magistrate Liss, nine witnesses testified that Bundley was shot in the back while fleeing from the pursuing officer, who had surprised him in a crap game. The policeman was exonerated at the hearing in the face of the nine eye witnesses whose testimony could not be shaken and the verdict was predicated upon the medical report by Dr. Maltese, chief medical examiner of Baltimore City, who inferred that Bundley was shot in the chest. This had been alleged by Patrolman Weber who claimed he shot in self defense when Bundley, whom he had been pursuing, suddenly turned upon him with an open knife.

A conference was immediately called with Police Commissioner Hamilton R. Atkinson and States Attorney J. Bernard Wells. As a result of these conferences States Attorney J. Bernard Wells, through a court order from Chief Judge Conwell Smith of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore, had the body of Wilbur Bundley exhumed and brought back to Baltimore from King and Queens county, Virginia, for a new autopsy.

The branch challenged the medical report and through its executive secretary, Addison V. Pinkney, called in Dr. Robert S. Jason, professor of pathology at Howard university, to make an independent report for the Baltimore branch.

On Monday, June 10, Dr. Jason along with Dr. Conrad Acton, former medical examiner of Baltimore City, performed an autopsy on Bundley. In writing up their notes a discussion arose over certain sketches which Dr. Acton was making and which Dr. Jason contended did not present things in the corpse. This necessitated an additional autopsy on Tuesday.

Dr. Murphy, assistant to A. Magruder McDonald, medical examiner in Washington, D. C. was called in by the state on Tuesday for an independent autopsy. It is significant that the branch through Dr. Jason, was denied the opportunity of photographing the area in question on both Monday and Tuesday. It is significant also that the medical report offered in evidence at the hearing, which resulted in the exoneration of patrolman Weber, was also denied Dr. Jason, verbally, by Dr. Maltese, the medical examiner, and through subterfuge by the State's Attorney's office. Dr. Jason was adamant and unmoveable in his analytical report that the fatal wound in Bundley's back was delivered from behind. He based his conclusions first upon the evidence in the skin wounds and secondly on the evidences in the eight rib and, bone fragments in the soft tissues in front of this eight, rib; thirdly, on the lack of any bone fragments behind the eighth rib are pertinent when his conclusions emphatically assert that the wound was delivered from behind.

The branch is demanding that this case be submitted to the grand jury.

PENNSYLVANIA: Mayor Bernard Samuels has assured a group from the *Philadelphia* branch that he has already given remedial consideration to proposals submitted by the branch asking for complete integration of colored personnel at every level on the staff of the Philadelphia General Hospital.

Eugene H. Clarke, Jr., attorney, and chairman of the legal committee of the branch, filed a motion for a new trial immediately after a jury sitting in City Hall before Judge Harry S. McDevitt had returned a verdict of guilty against Charles Hunt, 26-year-old war veteran, on charges of attacking and beating a police officer.

GET GRADUATE DEGREES

Wife and husband get graduate degrees: Raymond G. Lloyd, a Ph. D. from New York university; and his wife, Hortense, an M. A. from Columbia.

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Book Review

FREYRE'S BRAZIL

***Brazil: An Interpretation.* By Gilberto Freyre. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1945. VI+179+IXpp. $2.00.**

Brazilian social practice in its essentials was early formulated by the colonizing Portuguese. Adherence to Catholicism and Lusitanian culture meant much more to them than either skin color or race, and when they settled in Brazil they came with previous colonizing experience, gained in the Far East and Africa, wedded to a tolerant respect for dark skins acquired during their domination by the much superior Moors.

They were equally accustomed to Negroes, with whom they had been intermingling their blood ever since the fifteenth century. Sociologically, then, the European background of Brazil is not exclusively European, but part Asian and part African, with the African influence predominant.

After explaining the European background of his country, Freyre devotes a chapter each to Portuguese contributions to modern culture, Brazilian rural economy, regional diversity and national unity, the ethnic and social conditions of modern Brazil, Brazilian foreign policy and conceptions of race and equality, and modern Brazilian literature. In discussing race and equality, Freyre champions race mixture, emphasizing its dynamic and fruitful results in his country.

The book is a collection of the Patten Foundation lectures which the author delivered at Indiana university in 1944. A student of either Brazil or the writings of Gilberto de Mello Freyre, to give him his full name, will find nothing new in these pages, but for the average American who still believes that the Brazilians speak Spanish the book offers a wealth of new and often startling facts. There were, for instance, Negro and mulatto members of the Brazilian aristocracy even during slave day—Baron de Cotegipe, Viscount Montezuma, and Henriques Dias, to mention three. Freyre also remarks that the first emissary from Brazil to the United States, sent by the Pernambuco rebels in 1817, was the wealthy mulatto Antonio Gonçalves da Cruz, better known as "Cabujá."

Freyre is a very prolific author with some thirty odd published titles to his credit, ranging from literary essays, through cook books, to history and social anthropology. Educated in the United States at Baylor and Columbia university, Freyre is perhaps the most original thinker and eminent historian now writing in Portuguese. His masterpiece is generally conceded to be the famous *Casa-Grande & Senzala* ("Big House & the Slave Quarters"), first published in 1933 and now in its fourth edition. Until his major historical and social studies—*Casa-Grande, Sobrados e Mucambos* ("Mansions and Hovels"), *Nordeste* ("Northeast"), *Região e Tradição* ("Region and Tradition"), and *O Mundo que o Português Criou* ("The World the Portuguese Created")—are translated *Brazil: An Interpretation* will remain the best English summary of Freyre's ideas and conclusion on the social history of his country.

J. W. Ivy

MISCELLANEA

"The People vs. Discrimination: The FEPC Fight Initiates a New Epoch" is the subject of an incisive article by Felix S. Cohen, chairman of the Board of Appeals of the legal staff of the Department of the Interior, in the March issue of *Commentary:* A Jewish Review, pp. 17-22.

* * *

The West African Students' Union of Great Britain and Ireland continues to publish its lively and informative official organ, *Wasu Magazine*. Intelligently edited and printed on good slick stock, the magazine offers a forum for articles on the problems of West Africans both at home and abroad. In the March, 1946, issue Sgt. Robert Alexander of the 95th Bombardment Group, U. S. Army, writes on "The Negroes in America."

* * *

In the best tradition of anti-imperialistic organs is *La Lutte Anticolonialiste:* Organe Intercolonial ("The Anti-Colonialist Struggle: Intercolonial Organ") published in Paris, France. The magazine carries articles and documents on colonial problems in all the French colonies and sets ultimate independence as its goal.

* * *

Lovers of Negro literature will rejoice to know that Louis G. Damas, author of *Retour de Guyane* ("Return from Guiana"), is now gathering material for a new anthology of Negro literature to be published in French. M. Damas was in the office a month ago en route to the West Indies and French Guiana. As he outlined the scope of his book, it is to contain the best of the writings of Negro authors writing in English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and other languages.

* * *

An interesting item is *Assassination Story: True or False,* Onitsha, 1946, by Nnamdi Azikiwe, chairman of the Zix group of newspapers published in Nigeria, Africa. The pamphlet contains "statements of facts in connection with the attempt to assassinate me [Azikiwe] during the general strike last year [1945]. Originally, I had no intention of making these statements publicly, but for the fact that my character and reputation had been unwarrantedly and maliciously vilified."

J. W. I.

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The NEGRO BOOK CLUB News

A monthly of reviews and comments on books of all publishers by, about and of special interest to Negroes, which not only prints the most complete current listing of such books, but also selects a book-of-the-month to be distributed exclusively to NBC members at a cost at least 25% below the established list price.

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The NEGRO BOOK CLUB

501 W. 147th St.; Dept. C; NYC 31

Private Negro College

(Continued from page 236)

lum of a college of this sort would be comparatively simple: the idea of acquainting growing youth with what the world has known in science and art and what it is doing today; and in making that acquaintanceship as complete and thorough as time allows: the idea of knowing thoroughly the lives of people today, comparing them with the people of the past and evolving through science a guide and prophet for the future.

For this reason the college should be equipped with library, laboratories, a museum and an art gallery. The library should contain the body of human life and experience in such quantity and number as to be easily and quickly accessible to all; it should be conducted by persons who know the inside of books better than their backs

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and catalogue numbers. The college should have a theatre for the drama and facilities for hearing and studying music. But above and beyond this it should have a distinct department of adult education calculated to teach its students from the first the art of reading and writing. Most of the students who come to college, white and black all over the United States, do not read and write well. And many who come to our colleges cannot read and write at all. The reason for this does not necessarily involve any individual blame. It is because of the wretched system of public schools where these students have been trained. The system of elementary education in the United States has got to be improved and in the end will be; but in the meantime one or two generations of students will grow-up and will have to know how to read and write and cipher in order to pursue a college course. Each college, therefore, should have provision for the scientific teaching of reading, writing and arithmetic to adult persons. The experience of the army in this war has shown that this is a perfectly feasible program.

Finally a main object of such a college should be vocational guidance. So much nonsense has been taught on this subject that we often fail to realize its real function. It goes back to the old Socratic "know thyself." When a man goes through college he ought to go through a general process of becoming acquainted with his own ability and desires so that by the time he graduates he will have a fairly clear idea of what place he can and ought to occupy in the world.

Not a Professional School

This means that the small college which I have in mind would not be a professional school, would not be an industrial school, would not attempt to teach anybody how to earn a living. Its object would be to teach youth what the world is and what it means; and then after the college course we should learn the technique of earning a living in any way one can and wishes. The main job of such a college course is the unified cultural message. It takes the boy and shows him the world as it is with its customs and habits, its memories and ideals and works from that toward a vision of real life. Above all in our case it shows him our world—the one in which we live and must work.

For this reason the college should be closely integrated with its surrounding social setting. One of the great limitations of the older Negro college was that they came up with the idea of detachment from the town, city and state where they were. In part this was forced upon them by slavery and its consequences but it afterward became a habit; so that an intellectual class was trained which had no organic connection with the community around. In the small college which I have in mind this should no longer be true. The college should be an integral part of the community, of the colored community, of course, first; but also and just as needfully of the white community, so that in all its work and thinking, its government and art expression the community and college should be one and inseparable and at the same time the college could retain its leading function because of its independence and its clear ideals.

Such a college should be under the absolute control of the alumni: they should elect the trustees and hold them to strict account. Of course for such work the alumni themselves would need training: they would have to adopt a self-denying ordinance not to use their power to make jobs for themselves or children and to hold their power as a sacred trust for the education of a new and redeeming generation of men.

This may be a dream but it is worth considering.

LEGAL DIRECTORY

The following directory of some of the many colored lawyers in this country is carried in response to numerous inquiries from readers desiring to contact attorneys outside their home towns. THE CRISIS maintains no legal bureau, and the N.A.A.C.P. handles only cases involving color discrimination, segregation or denial of citizen rights.

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